UBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,484—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
*12th May	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th "	ARABIA	7982	.....	.....
3rd June	ARCADIA	6803	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA	6803	BRITANNIA	9355
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6803	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* Will call at Malta.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6 630	Etienne	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905,
NERA	6,867	X	24th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 21 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

S. S. "DIEGO SUAREZ," 4142 TONS.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO THE CONTINENT &c.

THE above named Steamer will SAIL from this Port for DUNKIRK, via PORT-SAID, and ALGIERS, about 2nd June. Has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light, &c., &c.

Fare to Portsaid	Rs. 250
" Algiers	" 300
" Dunkirk	" 400

For further particulars apply
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
APOLLO STREET.

MAY 1st 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
	Prome	3580	*M'Kay	1905 11th Apr	1905 24th Apr	1905 10th May.	1905 22nd May
B	Stanley Hall	4104	*Nuttall	20th "	3rd May	17th "	24th "
B	City of Agra	4 08	*Brown	8th May	20th "	2nd Jun.	16th Jun
A	Laity of Vienna	4672	Morrison	28th "	7th Jun.	30th "	25th "

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.
All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPUBTHALA," 1,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on or about SUNDAY, 14th May, at 12 noon, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 2,100 tons, on or about 16th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th May, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL FOR THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosos	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 511

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House 54, Church Gate street, Fort Bombay

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th May, 1905.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.
PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,588	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6 000	G. Baisito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 52.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

COOL SUITS
FOR
HOT WEATHER.
Coat, Vest and Trousers.

	Rs.	As.
Canvas, Holland, or Cotton Matte	14	8
Tussore Lustre	16	8
Flannel—Well Shrunk	30	0

Patterns and Measurement Forms on Application.

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES
OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	As.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted, ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS
FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

FROM APOLLO BUNDER

FRIDAY, 12TH MAY, at 9 P. M.,
BAND REFRESHMENTS.

Tickets Rs. 2 each at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO.
OR AT
Messrs. MONGINI BROS., Church Gate Stree et.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
THE
BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY
35 LONDON ARTISTES
direct from their season at
THE KHEDIVIAL OPERA HOUSE CAIRO
where they had the honour of playing before
HIS HIGHNESS THE KHEDIVE
Under the Personal Direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMANN,
FROM THE
GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Stalls, Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Pit Chairs Re. 2, Gallery Re. 1,

Box Plan now open to all at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The B, B, & C, I, Railway will RUN a SPECIAL LATE TRAIN LEAVING CHURCH GATE STATION at 12-15 A.M,

SPECIAL POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION :—A discount of 15 per cent. allowed on Tickets booked for the 12 performances.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2361	Pens	22nd May
SULTAN	2881	Burmeister	5th June
* REICHSTAG	2086	Ible	19th June

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay. 9th May, 1905.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of ALCOCK ASHDOWN and COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of May, 1905, at 5 o'clock P.M., when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

"That Article 81 of the Articles of Association of this Company be and the same is hereby amended by substituting the word "three" for the word "four" as the minimum number of Directors of the Company."

By order of the Board,
J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

Dated Bombay, 4th May 1905.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-Second DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last half-year ending 31st December, 1904 at Rs 12-0-0 per share at the Registered Office of the Carnac Iron Works opposite Victoria Docks Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 12th day of May 1905. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register the 22nd day of April, 1905, on production of share certificates,

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

Bombay, 27th April, 1905.

THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY.

FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
Price Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

From PANDIT KAILAS NATH SUKUL, "Physician to H. H. Maharaja of Balrampore."—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented "Essence of Neem" is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy, and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, WHEELS, SCRAP TURN TABLES AND WASTE PAPER,

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY the 17th May, 1905, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th April, 1905.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs of made to Order.—Chandni, No. 4.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1905, for constructing SIX BLOCKS of CHAWLS at Chandanwady.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Two thousand (2,000) to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender,

By Order of the Board,
H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 10th May, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JIVANJI MANECKJI PRESS, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client FIDAALY ABDUL RUSSOOL, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant,

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Agiary Second Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 740, and Street Nos. 35,37, containing by admeasurement 35 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Ali Mahomed Kumrooddin, on or towards the West by the said Agiary second Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the house of Kavasji Edalji Bilimoria, and on or towards the South by the house of the late Kawasji Edalji Tookina (Appoo,) and which said land here itaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Jivanji Manockji Press and his tenents,

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office at 14 K Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived :—Dated this 11 day of May, 1905.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY the 19th day of May 1905, for excavating trenches, carting pipes, removing existing 3 in. pipes, supplying and fixing indicating plates, and constructing chambers round sluice valves and hydrants in connection with the laying of 9 and 6 in., Mains in Jackeria Bunder and Sewri Roads.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees two hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 11th May, 1905.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
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BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; Foreign Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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FOR MAY, 1905
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS £110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..... £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eiya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	,,	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	600,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Bombay.	London.	Pekin.
Delcey.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £300,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
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Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers,

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Rehmani Mill, Elphinstone Road, on account of the Insurance Office concerned :—

A quantity of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY, HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. James Pearse and Co., the valuable library such as set of 100 books of John Lubbocks, set of Interna tional Library of Famous Literature, with artphotos, set of Encyclopedia Britannica Medical and other books, furniture such as telescopic large and small dining tables, chairs, sideboard, teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, hanging and standing lamps, 2 large size Cawnpore Jail-made carpets each 40×31 feet, Brussels carpets, pictures, almyras, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, office tables, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, library press by Wimbridge, large English pier glass in gilt frame, errand cottage ebonized piano, etc.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the New Bungalow of Mr. Hormusji Vakil, the valuable and handsome French polished teak wood and black-wood household furniture, such as dining tables, sideboard, dumb-waiter, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, almyras, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, rich crockery and glassware, best plateware, Hink's and Dimar's lamps, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, one semi grand piano, by Franz Oeser Vienna in excellent order, etc. the property of E. Schoen, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Goolnages Hill, Parel, behind the Government House, the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood household furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, sideboard cabinets, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, single and double almyras, bedsteads, Sweet toned square piano by Bonelmayer and Soehne standard oil stove in good order, English ice box, lady's and gent's bicycles, glass-ware and crockeryware, plateware lamps, Poona standard roose rabbits, pigeons, etc., the property of Revd. Mr. R. H. Gundry.

The property is on view.

Victorias will be kept on the day of sale from 1 p. m. at Parel Tramway Terminus to carry for the intending purchasers to the auction Bungalow.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, English large size clock, English made ice chest.

1 Lancaster enlarging lantern
1 Lense by Negretti and zembra, Sandow Developer
1 mahogany cottage piano by Sounday & Co
1 D B 12 bore rifle by John Brusett and Son
1 Australian native bear (koala) skin rug, thoroughly tanned and lined throughout, containing over 40 skins, suitable for parlour or, if out would make couple of nice carriage rugs.

By order of the pledgee—
1 gold lady's watch, 1 gold lady's watch and pearl watch brooch, 1 gold toy scent basket, 1 silver pencil and 1 silver charm.

AT 3 P. M.

Several lady's and gents' bicycles by different makers,
1 quite new gent's swift bicycle Dunlop tyres,
1 hansome rubber tyred victoria,
1 French-polished office shigram,
1 light dog cart,
1 double-seated brougham,
1 quite new 4 wheel rubber tyre Ralli cart by Stephens,
1 bay Walar mare very fast in harness formerly a racer and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "BELLE VUE" ON MARIA HILL, GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Dr. Nusserwanji Dhunjibhoy and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ruttonji Manchenji Colah, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th day of March, 1892, and in the Indentures of Further Charge dated respectively the 13th day of July, 1894, and 4th day of July, 1894, the following landed property, viz :—

All those three pieces of land or ground containing by admeasurement in aggregate 2,610 square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts (of which 2,514 square yards are leasehold and the remaining 96 and six-ninths square yards are of quit and ground rent tenure) situate on the Maria Hill on the Gunpowder Road at Mazagon, in the registration subdistrict and Island of Bombay, together with the upper-storied bungalow, out-houses and stables standing thereon assess by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E. No. 5,242, and Street No. 58 and which said Leasehold land is registered by the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 69 and New No. 16311, and the quit and ground rent tenure land is registered under Old No. 87 & New No. 11792 and are bounde on the East by the Gunpowder Road, on the west partly by the property of Goculdas Madhawji and partly, by a public passage, on the North by the property belonging to Government and on the South partly by the property of Dossabhoy Cursetji Daroga, and partly by the property of Ruttonji Sorabji Patel, and said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. Alvares & Co., as tenants of the Mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th May, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 English-bred stallion "Diamond," 15-2, 4 years, a very serviceable animal, broken in harness.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton, in very good order.
The property of a Gentleman, going home.
1 bay canadian gelding, very fast and showy, broken to harness.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S STABLES, COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of old horse shoes, cast iron, car wheels, leather pieces, candle dust, horse sh

WANTED ON THE VOYAGE.

A SELECTION OF
THE LATEST NOVELS.
GUIDE BOOKS
BOOKS OF TRAVEL.
LIGHT READING
GENERAL LITERATURE,
PLAYING CARDS
CHEAPER THAN ON BOARD.
BRIDGE-WHIST
POKER-NAP, &c.
STATIONERY SUNDRIES
FOUNTAIN PENS.

Homeward Passengers respectfully invited to call upon

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
OPP. THE CLOCK TOWER,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BEYNON'S STANDARD
MEDICAL REMEDIES.

	Rs. a.
Sparkling Effervescent Saline,—Refreshing, Aperient, Purifying and Health Restoring...	1 0
Dr. Budd's Family Diarrhœa Mixture.....	1 0
Kloramerdyne, Sea Sickness Cure.....	1 8
Lindley's Specific for Diabetes, A safe certain and speedy cure for Diabetes	2 8

SOLE PROPRIETORS:
BEYNON & Co.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette," May 11.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H Exce the Gove in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W T W Baker B A (Oxon) I C S to be substantive pro tem Political Agent Second Grade and Judicial Assist to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar vice Mr C A Kincaid I C S.

H Exce the Gover in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr R A L Moore I C S to be Political Agent Surgana vice Mr A F Maconochie I C S proceeding on leave, and Mr A S A Westropp I C S (to acts as Political Agent Surat vice Mr R A L Moore I C S pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Walker M A (Edin) I C S Judge and Sessions Judge Belgaum is appointed in addition to his own duties an Additional Sessions Judge in the Dharwar Sessions Division under section 9 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to exercise jurisdiction in the Dharwar Court of Session during the present annual vacation of the Civil Courts in the Dharwar District and under section 194 (2) of the same Code to try all cases committed and hear all appeals presented to the Court of Session during such vacation.

Mr F K Boyd I C S Assist Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to the Council of the Gover of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations is granted, with effect from the 14th June 1903 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year, eight months and fourteen days.

The Gover in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G D French I C S to act as Assist Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to the Council of the Gover of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations during the absence on leave of Mr Boyd or pending further orders.

Mr Narayan Chintaman Pathe Mamlatdar taluka Hallyal in the district of Kanara is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the district.

Mr Damodar Govind Gharpure First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the districts of Ahmednagar and Khandesh to be First Class Subordinate Judge under the Act for the districts of Poona Satara and Sholapur and to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge Poona in addition to his own duties with power under section 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Poona District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Mr. Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the districts of Poona, Satara and Sholapur to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge Ahmedabad with power under section 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ahmedabad District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

The Gover in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T D Fry I C S with effect from the expiry of the privilege leave granted him in G vero Notification No 2019 dated the 25th April 1905 to be Assist and to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Satara.

H Exce in Council is further pleased to direct under section 192 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 that Mr Fry shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Satara may make over to him for trial.

The Govern in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A Kincaid I C S to be Judge and sessions Judge Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan vice Mr T D Fry I C S and to direct that he shall revert to his substantive appointment in the Judicial Depart with effect from the date of taking charge.

Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govern in C uncil is pleased to empower Major H M Twynam Cantonment Magist Declali and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Major Twynam is also appointed under section 22 of the the Code to be Justice of the Peace with and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govern of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The resignation by Rao Sheb Vasanji Trikamji Mulji of the post of Honorary Presidency Magist Bombay to which he was appointed by Govern Notification No 2325 dated the 19th May 1904 has been accepted by H Excel the Govern in Council.

Under section 8 (2) of the Reformatory School Act 1897 the Govern in Council is pleased to specially empower Mr E Sands, Acting City Magis Karachi and Magist of the First Class in the district to exercise the powers contemplated in section 8 (1) of the Act.

Mr Lala Bala Bhil Karkun Mamlatdar's Karachi taluka Shada district Khandesh passed on the 13th March 1905 an examination in the Judicial papers of the Lower standard Depart Exa translat d into Marathi.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H Exce the Govern in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr Tirthdas Matharam on the return to duty of Mr Mirza Kerbekar Fredoon Beg to Act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr E Sands Mr Bulchand Chandumal revert-ing.

Mr J R Martin I C S Second Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium Bombay and Chief Inspector of Factories is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the date of relief.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3399 tons, Captain R H Brown, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1387 tons, Captain T L Maloney, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of duty-paid salt.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain J P Toms, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J U LeGrand will sail to-day for Persian Gulf ports via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieuts H S Elsat and E F S Henderson, four natives and 210 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J V LeGrand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. Father Gomes, Mrs. J Head and to children, Mrs Narotam Morarjee and two children, Mrs. Morarjee Gokuldas, Mrs. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Ryasmpat, Mr. Hargovind Gordhundas and 274 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Meming...Survey Steamer
H M S Redbreast...Lt-Comdr H G C ...Somerville.....Cruiser
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 11.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Inverdale	2140	Crokul..			W & A G & Co
Clan Buchanan	1917	Main	Mauritius		E Tajbhoy
Dwarka	759	Williams	P Gulf		M M & Co
Clan Mackenzie	1921	William			E Tajbhoy
Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis			T Morrison & Co
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Surada	2400	Kngird			M Mackenzie & Co
Obra	2496	Johnson			M M & Co
Ranza	3134	Arnot			K Nixon & Co
Peninsular	2920	Palmer			P & O Co
Onipenta	3420	Hill			M M & Co
Heaheral	2179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Tientsin	2655	Goldsmith			P & O Co
Folgate	1307	Cheshire			W & A Graham & Co
Clam	2310	Bramston			W & A G & Co
Hoseinee	993	Maloney			B & P S N Co
Satara	3409	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Rajah	3834	Bullock			T Morrison & Co
Goalpara	1252	Cuthbert	P Gulf		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Nubia	3844	Tillard	China	16-5	P & O Co
B	Clan Mackinon	3049	Jones	Havre	13-5	F Muir & Co
C&R	Comedian	3148	Karshall	Marseilles	17-5	K N & Co
D&E	Monsoori	1735	Hancah	Aden	13-5	B & P S N Co
F	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Mauritius	15-5	H D Joosub
G	Naderi	1168	Mylchrist	R S ports	16-5	B & P S N Co
H	Lawada	2124	Hodgson	Durban	16-5	M M & Co
K	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	D'kirk	12-5	F M F & Co
M	Terrier	1008	Nilson	Singapore	16-5	F F Campbell & Co
N	Clan Urquhart	3757	McPharson	D'kirk	28-5	F Muir & Co
O	Courland	760	Ebrehim	C Ports	13-5	Shpd & Co
Q	Prome	2229	Field	Marseilles	27-5	K Nixon & Co

P. D. H. W.

Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhavnagar	13-5 Shpd & Co

Dock Gate

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Karachi	14-5 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Britannia	1969	Garrick	Lpool	16-5 W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	4044	Saporite	Genoa	15-15 G Crroco
4	Capri	2172	Belsito	China	17-5 G Crroco
5	Tokio	2481	Jones	K'chi	13-5 Finlay Muir & Co
6	Wensleydale		Sharp	Antwerp	20-5 M M & Co
7	Winchester	3057	Walton	Sydney	20-5 K N & Co
9	Director	3168	Bickerstaff	Genca	25-5 K Nixon & Co
12	Macedonia	5215	Bennett	London	13-5 P & O Co
14	Kapurthala	721	Williams	K'chi	12-5 M M & Co
15	Itaura	3363	Nielson	N F	11-5 M M & Co
16	Heathcalg	2783	Courteney	N Gibraltar	13-5 K N & Co

V. D. H. W.

Dumra	762	LeGrand	Not fixed	M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Dumra s	LeGrand	Karachi May 8

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Waudby s	Anderson	Antwerp
	Shirala s	Brown	Calcutta &c
	Mozaffari s	Molony	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Nawab Toms for Calcutta &c
" Dwarka LeGrand for Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Mackenzie for Japan
" Prome for Marseilles &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
8	Babalan	Calcutta
8	Clematis	Calcutta
8	Clan Macintyre	Coast
9	India	Trieste
9	Ehrenfels	Middlesbro

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
CORRECTION.

In yesterday's steamer Movements please read date of Clan Stuart announcement as 7th and not 8th, and that of Clan Macdonald as 6th not 7th.

ADEN, MAY 11.

The P and O Co's steamer Arcadia with the homeward Mails of the 6th instant arrived here at 5-30 a.m. yesterday.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The P and O Co's steamer Mongolia with the outward Mails of the 5th instant left here at 2-30 a.m. yesterday.

HONGKONG, MAY 11.

The P and O Co's steamer Banca arrived Kobe on the 11th instant.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia from Bombay arrived at Trieste on the 9th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—73 bales hemp D R Choksey 235 bales cotton waste and fly Tyabjee and Co; 250 bales cottonfly H E Bode and Sons 179 bales wool H A M Cosman 69 bales wool and 32 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co; 110 bales wool C Nanjee 23 bales wool M C Nanjee Ratunsc. Clan Urquhart s—2000 cwts oil cake Baner and Kranse

FOR GENOA.

Director s—4000 cwts rapeseed A Blaiche N and Co; 1000 cwts castor seed and 1600 cwts linseed J Fachiri 200 bales cotton Wetter Pavri and Co; 300 tons old iron N Futehally and Co; 1000 cwts linseed J A Beghin and Co; 50 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimji; 100 bales cotton S Framji and Co; 150 tons old iron S Mamooji and Co; 100 tons iron S C Italiana 2954 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co; 100 tons old iron M Somjee 50 cwts gum, J Nurbheram

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—16071 cwts linseed and 3013 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros

FOR GIBRALTAR

Heatheraig s—18000 cwts wheat W and A Graham and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Comedian s—500 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros

FOR ODESSA.

R Rubattino s—62 1-2 cwts olibanum P K Lalkaka and Co 62 1-2 olibanum H Shuriff

FOR ANTWERP.

Wensleydale s—1001 cwts myrabolams Shivjee Cooverjee 172 cwts wheat N Khairaz and Co

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—610 cwts Castorseed Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia s—37 cwts sharkfins H A Mahomed 105 cwts condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons
Capri s—100 bales twist J David 2000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 700 bales cotton Ralli Bros 37 cwts sharkfins M H E Elleas

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia s—10 cwts sandalwood Shroff and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nubia s—75 cwts gum Hinoie and Co

FOR SINGAPORE.

Nubia s—1 box gold sovereigns (Rs. 75000) The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sudden changes of temperature sorely try persons prone to rheumatism sciatica, tic doloureux and many maladies scarcely less painful though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle joint or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation and reduce the swelling. The pills simultaneously taken will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic and scrofulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly called hereditary.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 10.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent, Consols	90	=	— 1-16
3 do. Rentes	99	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 3/4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 3/4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 1/2	=	unchanged
2 months hence	26 5/16	=	do
Spot in New York	57 1/2	=	do
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17	=	do
Berlin	20·47 1/2	=	do
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/4 per cent	=	do
3 " " "	2 3/8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/8 per cent	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	2 3/8 per cent	=	+ 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 2 1-4 buyers, tone steady

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 28 3/4 value tone steady

RAPESEED—
Brown 38 3-4 sellers tone dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 40 1/2 business done, tone firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-8 = + 1-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Caspian, Weissenfe's and D Balduino.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs.	4,30,000	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs.	15,40,000	do	Bombay
Rs.	6,80,000	do	Madras
	26,50,000		

At 1s. 3 31/32d.
Minimum rate received 23 per cent.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs.	.....	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs.	3,50,000	do	Bombay
Rs.	.....	do	Madras
	3,50,000		

At 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 23 per cent,
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 30,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·34 unchgd. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16 plus 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 18,000 bales. Futures closed quiet.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·18	4·19	4·21
+4	+4	+4
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·22	4·23	4·24
+4	+4	+4
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·25	4·26	4·27
+4	+4	+3

Receipts at U S Ports	15,000 bales
Do last year	6,100 do
Exports to Great Britain	13,000 do
Do do Continent	1,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·15	+ 10
Futures, month of July	7·34	+ 12 a
Do. do. December	7·35	+ 9 b

a Advanced owing to "bull" support and short covering b Advanced owing to support by New Orleans "bull" party.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot		7 13/16	+ 1-16
Futures, month of	August	7·62	+ 12
Do. do.	November	7·71	+ 10
Tone at close		steady	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 10th May, 1905 :—

Cotton	10,172 bales.
Wheat	32,145 cwts.
Linseed	18,344 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,517 do
Gingellyseed	nil
Poppyseed	6,577 do
Groundnuts	1,508 do
Castorseed	77 do
Rice	86,944 do
Myrabolams	3,454 do
Cottonseed	4,339 do
Mowrasseed	nil
Grom	3,124 do
Joowar	34,933 do
Maize	326 do

BOMBAY, MAY 11.

Exchange—Tone Steadier.
Bank T. T. ..... 1s. 3 15-16d, to 31-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' sight D A ..... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 do do ..... 1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 169 1-2
Marks 3 do do 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 188
Shanghai 30 do do 192 1-2
Japan 90 do do 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	...	...	98·10
1st Settlement	...	...	98·3

Money Market, Tone
BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 28th do	4	do
Bank of Madras	do 15th do	6	do

SEEDS.
LINSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready sellers	7	2	0
Forward Sutlah May	7	2	6
September do	7	10	6

RAPESEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready new sellers	6	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	1	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	7	3	0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm speculators buying.

Ready	7	10	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	27	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4	10	0	per cwt
Do. Do forward	4	9	6	do.
Jubbulpore, Pessi	30	0	0	per c'dy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet but steady		
Estimated sales	8,000	bales
Imports	3,000	do.
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·18	4·19	4·21
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·22	4·23	4·24
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·25	4·26	4·28
unchgd	unchgd	+1

COTTON.—Advices to hand this morning reporting a further rise in the Home markets have hardened values here, and prices are quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round. Exporters are buying quietly, but the offtake on account of mills is fairly good, and high prices are being paid for choice lots of extra-stapled cotton.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	169	159	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	179	169	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	177	167	...	
Oomrawatee (decepts) (M.-G.)	182	176	...	
Khandeish do.	...	174	168	
Jalgaon do.	...	176	170	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	182	176	...	
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	190	184	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	187	181	...	
Nagpore Kampti do	193	187	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	206	203	200	
Bhownagger, M. G) ...	190	185		
Do, do, ...	188	183	180	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	208	
Westerns ...	...	...	193	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	firm
Spirits	quiet
Good Bhowngger	firm
The Manchester Market has been	firm
3 1/2 per cent Consols	90
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 3/4
Bar silver	26 1/2

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STANTON—May 3, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut-Colonel H E Stanton, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHASE—FALKNER—May 2, at St Athony's Church, Lahore, by the Rev Father Lee, O C, Alfred James Chase, District Locomotive Superintendent, N-W Railway, eldest son of the late W H Chase, to Kathleen Emily, youngest daughter of the late George Falkner, of Mozu Serpore, Tirhoot, and Mrs Hillyer-Jones.

DEATHS.

McEVOY—April 12, at Codicote, Herts, Captain C A McEvoy, aged 77.
MITCHELL—May 3, at Trichinopoly, Norman Leslie Clarence, son of Alice Maude and N L Mitchell, Madras Police, aged 15th months.
SCOTT-JOHNSON—May 8, at Royapuram, Jean Dalrymple, the widow of the late D Scott-Johnson, daughter of the late Joe Dalrymple and the only surviving granddaughter of the late Col John Dalrymple, of H M's 30th Regt.
GRAY—April 29, at Agra, James Goodman Miller Gray, of Dumfries, Scotland, aged 30 years and 2½ months.

ASTHMATONES.

From the receipt of a celebrated Physician, a specialist in Asthma. Each Asthmatone contains Potas, Iodid; Sod. Brom; Ext. Euphorb. Pil; Glonoin; Tinct. Lobelia; &c. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

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For the cure and relief of coughs, colds, consumption, and chest complaints generally. Each Pulmotone represents Guaiacol; and the Hypophosphites of Quinine; Calcium; Iron; Sodium; Potassium; Manganese; and Strychnine. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water 4-15m., 5-12a. Low water, 10-10m.
P. and O. s.s. Arabia with English mails of the 23th ultimo, due to arrive at 9 a. m.
Alcock Ashdown and Co., extraordinary general meeting, opposite Victoria Docks, 5 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Moonlight Excursion from Apollo Bunder, 9 p. m.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Attention is invited to an advertisement in another column regarding a Moonlight Excursion, which is to take place to-night starting from the Apollo Bunder at 9 p.m. The trip ought to prove a very enjoyable one.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Yesterday morning at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate Inspector De Burgh charged one Sonia Dayla, a Hindu lad of 18 years of age, with the theft, as a servant of a currency note of Rs. 50 and clothing valued at Rs 43, belonging to Mr. James Ernest Needham, who resides at Amby Lane Cumballa Hill. The story for the prosecution was that on the day before yesterday, the complainant missed the currency note and clothes, and he communicated the news to the police. The accused, though not his personal servant, yet had access to his rooms. In the presence of police havaldar, a godown where the accused used to put his belongings was searched and the currency note was found concealed under one of the accused's shoes. The rest of the stolen property was also traced to him. The accused pleaded guilty and begged to be forgiven as it was his first offence. Evidence having been led, the Magistrate in convicting the accused, sentenced him to five months' hard labour.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, M. A. D'Cruz was charged with having committed on the 9th inst. at sea, the theft of an English sovereign, a Kruger's sovereign, ten rupees in cash, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 43, the property of E. Prince, second officer of the s.s. Satara. The accused was employed in the ship as the complainant's and the clerk's servant. Complainant had kept the property in a cash-box in a drawer in his cabin, and missed the property on Tuesday last, while at sea. Accused went to him on the bridge and said that somebody had got into his cabin, opened the drawer, and taken away his money. The complainant ran down and looked in the cabin; he left his keys on the table, told the accused to look everything up and bring the keys to him on the bridge. The accused pointed out a deck passenger as being the thief. On arrival in Bombay, the complainant put the matter in the hands of the police. Accused's box was searched, and the missing property was found in it. He was convicted and, owing to his audacious conduct in charging a passenger, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

THE BANDMANN-DALLAS OPERA COMPANY.

THE members of the above Company arrive this morning by the mail and open to-morrow night. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the booking at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s has been most satisfactory, showing that when a good English Company comes to Bombay it is sure of a warm welcome and financial support. A tremendous house for the opening night is already assured, and as the bill is being changed every evening, if the principal members of the Company catch on with the audience, there is no reason why this should not be the case every evening.

IN at least one part of India, observes the Lahore paper, Babudom seems to enjoy less than its usual credit. The Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore lately proposed that a new set of registers (which we need not here take space to describe) should be kept up in civil courts and in the revenue and municipal offices. The Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore, being consulted, declared that they were "not impressed with the usefulness of the measure proposed." Accordingly the Mysore Government has decided "that no practical inconvenience has been made out as the result of not maintaining the registers, and that the remedy suggested is too elaborate and costly." It is fortunate that these sordid considerations of price and value in no way govern the output of official literature in British India; otherwise thousands of honest and industrious Babus in Government employ would find their occupation gone.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

A CHANCE FOR SPORTSMEN.

THE popularity of Khandalla as a hot weather resort for Bombay and Poona residents, writes a correspondent, is shown this month by the unusually large number of people, who are spending their holidays here, in preference to going further afield. Khandalla has many advantages, which recommend it to those who are unable or indisposed to bear the fatigue of a long and tiresome journey, and is an ideal spot, at which to spend a few weeks during the hot weather. The nights and mornings are cool and, although, it warms up a bit during the day, the heat is not oppressive.

Sportsmen will be interested to learn that a panther has taken up its abode on Sausage Hill, just outside the railway station, and during the past ten days has committed great depredations on the villagers' dogs and cattle. Last night, Tuesday, it killed a cow a few yards away from the railway line and immediately below Summers' Bungalow. I have personally inspected the spot and traced the pug marks for some distance up the hill, and, but for the fact that I am returning to Bombay, I would have made arrangements to sit up over the "kill" to-night. This panther is likely to become a serious nuisance, if not accounted for soon, and already the residents of Summers' Bungalow have to lament the loss of one of their dogs, which the daring beast lifted from the verandah one night, last week, at about 11 o'clock. The natives about here state that the panther is an exceptionally cunning beast and rarely returns to a "kill" and that the only way of bringing it to book will be by organising a beat of the whole hill. Sausage Hill is right opposite Hamilton Hotel, where sportsmen desirous of bagging this panther, will find comfortable quarters.

Serious complaints are rife regarding the conduct of soldiers from the Military Sanitarium, who are in the habit of insulting and molesting ladies, whom they may happen to see out alone. One of the chief enjoyments of Khandalla is the opportunity the place offers for pleasant walks, and it is extremely hard on ladies that they cannot walk a hundred yards away from their houses and hotels unescorted without risk of being insulted by soldiers. A few evenings ago, a party of three ladies were returning from a walk along the Lanowli road, when they were stopped and insulted by several soldiers, and had to seek refuge in a bungalow belonging to a Parsee family, the male members of which had to escort them back to their houses. Several other instances of a similar nature have occurred, and I draw attention to this matter in the hope that the officer in charge of the Sanitarium will put down with a firm hand conduct, which is a disgrace to the name of the British soldier.

Last year, I drew attention to the lack of a proper halalkore system in Khandalla, and to the independence of the sweeper class, who have the whole of the inhabitants at their mercy. Cases of people having been boycotted have occurred this year, and the most exorbitant demands have to be complied with to ensure the regular attendance of these necessary menials. A high Government official recently had to call in police assistance to eject an insolent sweeper from his compound. I may mention that about ten yards outside this official's compound there is a culvert in the road which, judging from its appearance below, is put to a use that is positively dangerous to health. It is high time that Khandalla had a halalkore system similar to that of Bandora for instance.

Picnics are the order of the day here, and the famous Karli Caves, Tiger's Leap, Dhobie's Glen and the numerous hills round about Khandalla have all proved great sources of attraction for those who like to be out in the open air as much as possible. Apropos of the Karli Caves, I would recommend that the journey, instead of being made by tonga from Khandalla, be made by rail to Karla station, and from thence by tonga to the foot of the hill. Arrangements should, however, be made to have tongas at Karla station to meet the train, otherwise the distance between the station and the foot of the hill, two miles, will have to be traversed on foot. The journey by road from Khandalla is very wearisome and dusty. Inter alia, the Karli Caves knock the Elephanta Caves into a cocked hat from every point of view. Dhobie's Glen is, perhaps, the most picturesque spot, but what a pity it is that the descent is so full of perils to the light headed. There is one place about a third of the way down or less that positively makes me shiver to think of. A narrow sloping path, crumbling away towards the edge, about two and a half feet wide, with the face of the hill on one side and a sheer drop of several hundred feet on the other which requires considerable nerve to negotiate. It has, however, no terrors for schoolboys as the whole of St. Mary's School go down twice a week.

A good number of people went out to Lanowli last Sunday to witness the opening ceremony of the new Hindu Dharamsala recently completed by a well-known philanthropic Bombay contractor. Saturday, however, is regarded in Khandalla as the best day to visit Lanowli, as the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer band performs on that day. We are not without music at Khandalla as St. Mary's School band performs once a week under the trees opposite the Sanitarium. A concert, or rather musical entertainment, was given at St. Peter's Girls' School on Wednesday evening, Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Mrs Mich

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1905.

ALCOHOL AND INDUSTRY.

LAST September, the Chancellor of the Exchequer appointed a Committee to inquire into the use of duty-free alcohol for industrial purposes—in arts and manufactures and to enquire whether adequate facilities were given for the use of spirits in manufactures and in the production of motive power. The Committee has just sent in its report which makes various suggestions, the principal one being to the effect that the regulations governing the sale by retail of denatured methylated spirit should be made less stringent and more elastic, and that an allowance should be granted to all industrial spirit. The Committee believes that, if adopted, the recommendations they have made will place the manufacturers of Great Britain in respect of the use of alcohol in industry on a footing of equality and, in some respects, of advantage as compared with competitors abroad. We are told that the Committee found a very general but an erroneous impression that in Germany, at any rate, spirit can be used in manufacture, duty free and pure, with scarcely any restraint. The grant of an export allowance will make the average price of industrial spirit in the United Kingdom even lower than the average price in Germany. The price of pure spirit in England where all materials may be freely used and where none of general use is subject to taxation is a stable price. In Germany, which is the great competitor, the conditions of production tend to wide and rapid fluctuations in price. The report further shows that the Committee carefully inquired into the accuracy of the statement that the coal-tar colour industry, which originated in England has been lost to her very largely, if not mainly, by reason of the obstacles in the way of a cheap and untrammelled supply of alcohol. As a result of that inquiry they have come to the conclusion that, regarded as a statement of historical fact, the assertion is destitute of substantial foundation and the cause which predominated over all others was the failure of those responsible for the management and for the finance of the industry in England during the years 1860 to 1880, to realise the vital importance of the scientific side and their consequent omission to provide adequately for its development on that side.

In this opinion, however, the Committee was not unanimous. Two members demurred, giving it as their belief that whilst obstacles to the use of alcohol have not been shown to be the sole, or even the main, cause of the loss of the industry to England, they nevertheless believe that these obstacles were shown to be one of the contributing causes of that unfortunate result. As to the present time, that is since 1880, the Committee does not think that the same condition of things prevails. They admit that in some branches of the colour industry the circumstances under which in respect of conditions and price alcohol can be used, are of much importance. But here again they wish to guard against exaggeration, and they show that large classes of coal-tar colours—alizarine, indigo, and the greater number of the azo dyes—require no alcohol for their manufacture; in fact, that for at least 75 per cent. of the whole colour industry, alcohol does not enter into account, and that these branches should be prosecuted with success, whatever the conditions in regard to the use of alcohol might be. It is evident, however, that though alcohol may not enter directly into the manufacture of the class of colour referred to, the want of a pure and suitable alcohol may hamper scientific research, may prevent new developments, and may prevent the utilisation of waste products. What the Committee actually says is this that "the utilisation of waste products and the development of new methods may be hampered by a want of alcohol, while for those dyestuffs for which alcohol is essential, its price and the conditions of its use are matters of great moment. We are of opinion, therefore, that if the hope is to be entertained of recovering any considerable portion of this trade, more favourable conditions must be established in respect of the use of alcohol." The effect of the adoption of the recomendations of the Committee, it is believed, will be to place industrial alcohol within the reach of all manufacturers in England at a price as low as that obtaining in any of the Continental countries.

Commenting in a commercial contemporary on the report, one expert holds that the inquiry has confirmed the general impression that the principal cause of the greater success in Germany of the aniline dye industry is the close attention paid to the scientific aspect of the question—a matter more or less neglected by the manufacturers of England in the past. With the great development of the dye industry in Germany the question of alcohol had little or nothing to do, and indeed the movement had begun and had reached a point of considerable importance before the time at which the use of alcohol, otherwise than as a solvent—for which methylated spirit is suitable—had been appreciably developed. Coincident with the rise of the industry in Germany was an immense development of activity in the study of organic chemistry and its application to industry. Kekule's conception of the chemical structure of benzol as the germ out of which has grown the modern colour industry in Germany. German Universities sent out educated chemists in large numbers, and have continued to do so for forty years, and the services of competent chemists became obtainable at salaries of no more than £100 per annum. They were engaged in hundreds to act as foremen at the works, and the whole of the subordinate supervision was in the hands of scientifically trained men. It is but the same explanation which applies in every case in which German competition makes itself felt. For years past Germany has fully appreciated the value of technical education, whilst England is practically only just awaking to its importance. But in this particular case it is felt that the British manufacturers will have facilities which their opponents do not possess and that another chance is to be offered them of regaining their lost ascendancy.

MARKETS IN MEXICO.

IT would be difficult to say precisely why British manufacturers and merchants are not participating to a greater extent in the growing trade of Mexico, but whatever the explanation may be, it will certainly be less and less easy for them, in the future, to recover a larger share. In the early part of last century the whole of the commerce was practically controlled by British merchants and bankers, and even as late as the early seventies, the advances of any undertaking was in a great measure due to British enterprise. Since the construction of the railways in 1875-88, the supremacy in all enterprises has passed into American hands. Competition in the Mexican market is becoming increasingly keen, not only through the commercial activity of the United States which, owing to their geographical position, are always first in the field, but from European countries. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Biorklund, of the British Legation at Mexico, states that for one reason or another British manufactured goods have decreased in importance, while exporters of other nations have been allowed to sell in a market where once they were unknown. With the development of the country, opening up of new districts, both agricultural and mining, the building of the port works and other public works, the construction of railways, the sanitation of many of the large towns of the Republic, the starting of new industries, etc., an ample field is open for all kinds of articles, which in former years were never even thought of, much less required. Electricity too, a power which under the present conditions seems destined to take the place of steam and water, supplies motive power in districts, which last century were still considered to be too far from any centre to be of any importance either for commercial or industrial purposes. This furnishes a sufficient proof that commerce in general is in a more flourishing condition than formerly; and foreign capital has found its way into the country in almost every branch of industry. The Americans have taken advantage of this in a very great measure, and American enterprises are found in almost every State of the Republic, and in many cases are very prosperous. The Germans also are rapidly increasing their commercial interests in the Republic, many of the large breweries being controlled by German capitalists; the hardware trade, both wholesale and retail, is in their hands; but the iron smelters and refineries are not German Companies. Agricultural companies have been formed in many of the large cities in the United States for operation in Mexico, as also mining companies; but British influence is felt in a very small measure as compared with the former.

MERCANTILE MARINE APPRENTICES.

THERE is a very curious difference of opinion between large shipowners on a subject which is of considerable importance in its relations to the question of manning British ships with British officers and seamen and which we have treated upon in our columns on several occasions lately. Sir Alfred Jones, head of one of the best known firms of London shipowners, complains that the Government bounties are inadequate, and points out that the cost to his firm of carrying an average of 77 boys on their steamers over a period of three years has been £6,930, whereas the rebates for light dues, in accordance with Mr. Ritchies' scheme, have amounted to but £1,564. Another shipowner, Mr. Walter Runciman, sen., has apparently had a much more satisfactory experience and one which encourages us to believe that the apprenticeship problem can be solved even without the aid of any bounty. He has had a longer and more extensive trial of the system of accepting well-conditioned lads of of the middle classes as apprentices to the Mercantile Marine, subjecting them to sound practical training by the superior officers of ships, paying them £40 in wages, in addition to rations and quarters and a gratuity of £5 to lads of good conduct. From 100 to 120 of these boys are continuously in the service of the Moor line, and many who have served their apprenticeship are now officers and captains under this or other firms. This is altogether a more satisfactory story from the national point of view and Mr. Runciman is, therefore, an important witness on the subject whose declaration has that weight of authority behind it which comes from a thoroughly practical and protracted test. "Shipowners have no more right," he says, "to help from public funds to enable them to train men in their peculiar craft than would an electrical engineering or shipbuilding firm be entitled to claim a similar bounty." It will be generally admitted, we think, that if an apprenticeship system is faulty in its administration, then no bounty, however large, would be adequate to make it successful. Mr. Runciman, it is interesting to remember, is the author of "Wind Jammers" and "The Old Shellbacks" and speaks from a large practical knowledge as a ship's captain.

KINGS AND QUEENS IN EXILE.

LIKE the English Government, though in a smaller degree, that of France has a collection of deposed Kings and Queens living under its protection and on its bounty. They are not wholly satisfied with their lot and none has yet been found to have complained of being killed by kindness. So far as the French assortment of time-expired monarchs goes, we find that the ex-Queen of Madagascar does not receive what she considers a sufficient allowance The deposed Queen of Moheli, one of the Cormoro group of islands, whose throne and country were annexed, has now developed a complaint. When she was deprived of her rights she was in her twenty-seventh year, and was granted a pension of £160 per annum to solace her exile in the Island of Reunion. A few months since, however, she fell in love with a gendarme, named Paul, and married him, subsequently receiving permission to accompany him to his native village on his return to duty. Her husband is now appealing that her pension be increased to £800 a year, alleging that such is the usual pension paid to dispossessed sovereigns. He cites the precedents of Behanzin, King of Dahomey, and of the ex-Queen of Madagascar, and contends that, whatever the size of their respective territories, one monarch is as royal as another, and should therefore receive the same allowance. But a queen who becomes the consort of a village policeman can scarcely require so much for pin-money. If the guardian of the peace were to have the handling of a increased pension he would become the king of his native place, no doubt, but whether it would place him above the strictures of a Police Commission such as that which dealt with his colleagues in India, is a question which would require studying. If the family treasury had an income of eight hundred pounds a year, plus his twenty-five shillings a week, that would only be a hundred and thirty-nine pounds, ten, short of a thousand. And the policeman who could not make round figures at that distance would be a remarkable specimen of the Force. If the French Government sternly refuses to pay her ex-Majesty of Moheli more than she at present receives, we would recommend her ex-Majesty to approach an American showman.

THE statements that have been made to the effect that an Imperial Customs service has been sanctioned and arranged for India are incorrect. The scheme and its details are still unsettled.

IT is understood that Observatory House, the usual residence of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, will be entirely rebuilt. It was so damaged in the earthquake as to be rendered uninhabitable.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 9th was 1,380, giving a death-rate of 92·47 per annum per thousand as against 56·42 the corresponding period of last year, and 75·76 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 58 died from fevers; 702, plague; 37, small-pox; 34, measles; 44, phthisis; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 174 affections of the respiratory organs; 46, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 43, still-born; 119, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 68; Brahmin, 41; Lingait, 2; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 752; Hindu low caste, 180; Musalman, 248; Parsee, 32; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 36; Eurasian, 1; European, 4; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 306 as against 289 the corresponding period of last year, and 255 the average over the past five years.

THE Corporation of Calcutta have determined upon having a law department of their own. The question was referred by the Corporation to a special Committee to consider the matter and report upon it. The Committee unanimously recommended the creation of a law department, as they found that, under the present system of having their legal work done by a firm of solicitors, the expenditure reached to something over Rs. 70,000 a year. They further recommended that the head of the department should be a solicitor, who is also a vakeel, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month, who should be a wholetime officer and who should enter into a contract to hold the office for five years. He is to be assisted by pleaders to act in the several Courts and by a proper staff of clerks. The Committee further recommended that a Barrister-at-Law should be appointed on a fee of Rs. 500 a month as the Legal Adviser of the Corporation. The Corporation at their meeting accepted the above recommendation of the majority of the Committee and resolved to advertise for candidates as soon as the sanction of the Local Government to the creation of these new appointment had been obtained.

How a Kansas City girl of 18, Miss Katherine Knoche, won a husband as the prize in a lottery is related by the "Brooklyn Eagle." A local Society having advertised as a feature of an entertainment that a young man would be offered as the first prize in a raffle, an immense audience assembled in the hall. The "prize," a young Virginian, named Arnett, stood on the platform. When the winning number was read out Miss Knoche stepped forward and claimed him, while the crowd cheered frantically. A suggestion that the pair should be married on the spot was received with acclamation. When order had been restored, the Chairman said to them:—"Do you want to be married here now?" The "prize" pulled himself together, and in the expressive language of his country replied:—"It's up to her. Whatever she says goes. I'm game." The lady, however, decided to wait and talk things over.

"CUPPING" for snake-bite is the latest remedy. Lieutenant W. F. Brayne, I. M. S., writes to the "Pioneer":—A small portion of cotton wool is soaked in spirit placed in the glass and lighted. This creates a vacuum when applied to the skin, and if there is a wound in the skin the glass quickly fills with blood sucked from the wound. The suction is very powerful indeed, as may be seen by the fact that the flesh is all raised up into the glass. I propose to apply this to snake-bite on parts of the body where ligature is impossible. I should carry a small metal glass, the size of a small wine glass, and in this a very small bottle of methylated spirit packed into the glass with cotton wool in which a few matches are placed. This gives all the necessaries in a very small compass, and the apparatus could be applied in a few seconds. I should be much obliged if you would insert this as I should like to hear other people's opinion on it.

WHEN the Royal yacht made Algiers harbour, a King and Queen of England set foot on that curious shore for the first time in history. Kings have not been frequent there. A Prince de Joinville and a Duc d'Aumale have landed there, in the course of business. Abd-el-Kadr, a King of sorts, was deported thence. Queen Ranavalona went into her exile, up at Mustapha. But the last reigning potentate that Algiers has seen, till now, was the Emperor Napoleon III. "I am," his Majesty has recently declared, "as much the Emperor of the Arabs, as of the French. But that utterance had not sufficed to make good Imperialists, or even decent subjects, of these same Arabs. In 1865, almost forty years ago, the Emperor of the Arabs had decided to see how a personal visit would impress them. He went across with considerable pomp and circumstance, and took up his quarters on the first floor of the biggest hotel available. Sir Morton Peto was, just then, bringing to completion the now familiar Terrasse in what is the Rue de la Republique, to-day, and was then, of course, otherwise designated. Its godfather could point to the Terrasse, which was to cost £230,000, as a sample of what the Empire was prepared to do in the way of improvements; and he did so with considerable effect. His sojourn lasted all through May and into June, and he had a very good reception. How one comes to know that he stayed at the big hotel is, because, the late George Augustus Sala was staying at the same hotel, in the interests of the largest circulation, and one of the stories that G. A. S. was fond of telling was how he interviewed the Emperor, when both the Emperor and he were in bathing costume. Felix Whitehurst had made the "Daily Telegraph" a favoured journal at the Tuileries. The Emperor was desirous of a sympathetic interpretation of his views, on this side. There was no time for ceremony, it was, in fact, close on post-time, and the interview was brought off under these unusual habiliments conditions.

DIFFERENT BOOKS.

A QUIXOTIC WOMAN, by Isabel Fitzroy (John Murray). This is the story of a woman, whose ruling passion was respect for Society, and who, by the force of circumstances saw herself placed at a disadvantage in it, by misfortunes for which she certainly was not to blame. Poverty was her portion for one thing all her life, and when she accepted husband it could not be said that she had done wisely, for, though, he was an 'honourable' the younger son of a Baron, his management of his life and affairs was such as to earn for him the nickname of the "dishonourable Tom." Obliged by her brother to divorce this very unsatisfactory partner, Lady Lucy Buzzwell-Hubbard saw herself out in the cold as far as Society was concerned, for being poor, plain and uninteresting the fact that she was separated from her husband subjected her to numberless mortifications. Her love for her only child, Mildred, and her love of the world gave her courage to face all her difficulties, and she prepared during the childhood of Mildred by penurious economy to give her a season or two in London, when she should come out. The brave, but pathetic struggle Lady Lucy made during the dismal years of saving was not any easier, when her daughter was grown up and presented. To find her a rich husband was the engrossing anxiety that filled her mother's thoughts night and day. The search was pursued unintermittently, and met with a tragic success. The picture of the strivings of Society—with a very big S.—to go the pace and remain respectable, to exchange invitations to smart parties against money accommodation from rich parvenus, is painfully well drawn. Lady Lucy died faithful to her ambition and content with what she had accomplished. The development of the sordid tragedy, which she had a share in bringing about took place after she had gone to rest. Will Blakeley, the husband chosen for Mildred, who was too weak and cowardly to avow his real position, is drawn to the life, the man of good intentions and no vices, who had no moral backbone, but drifted for want of the power to resist the direction of stronger wills or his own desires, into a breach of the law that a greater sinner would have avoided at any cost. Mildred's is a character as natural, but more pleasing, ready at any sacrifice to make her loved and suffering mother happy, mistaking friendliness and gratitude for affection, and pleased to attain, by marriage with a man whom she likes fairly well, wealth and comfort. Her disillusionment was complete, but her reasonable temperament raised no scandal, and the story ends with fewer startling incidents than might have been expected. The writer is inexperienced we should say, but she has a distinct talent for the presentation of actualities and the delineation of human character in some of its most subtle phases, Lady Lucy is a successful proof of this, so is Will Blakeney, and neither could have been a pleasure to portray.

EVE AND THE LAW, by Alice and Claude Askew (George Bell and Sons). In this story the tragedy turns on the difference between the French and British marriage laws, in the case of a union between two persons of each nation. A Frenchman has taken advantage of the irregularity to induce a young English girl to run away with him in England and marry him there. When he thinks himself in danger of losing his inheritance for having married without the permission of his uncle, he utilises the flaw in the French international marriage laws to get rid of Eve who till than believed herself to be his happy wife. Needless to say his revelation of her position changes her love into hate, and she quitted the cottage in Fontainebleau, where they had spent what she mistook for a hallowed honeymoon, immediately after he departed in obedience to a summons to his uncle's deathbed. There he discovered that the condition of his succeeding to his uncle's property was that he should undertake a crusade in France against the unfairness of the foreign marriage law. The situation in which Felix Deschamps found himself was too horrible, and too ironical. He was asked to pledge himself to amend a law, which he had just utilised to cast off an English girl who thought herself his wife. However, he vowed to do what he was asked and when the uncle died and the necessary formalities connected with the succession to the property of the new Count D'Anvers were complied with he tried to re-instate himself by letter in the outraged affection of Eve. But she tore up the missive unread. Eve had returned home, keeping her own counsel as to the Fontainebleau, sojourn, letting it be believed that she had remained in Paris all the time. She had really arranged to go there to study music before Felix had enticed her away. She had been engaged previously to Sir John Almyer, and now agreed to carry out her engagement and they were married. Just before the wedding day she found that her secret was in danger, and that a discovery was imminent, which would have mined her reputation for ever. The situation was bad enough, but it became infinitely worse, when Count D'Anvers appeared in her home apparently determined to denounce her, in his rage at the difficulty he found himself in. But he met Dorothy, Sir John Almyer's sister and they fall in love with each other and are married, Felix deciding to keep silent in regard to Eve. But nevertheless the risks of discovery for Eve are multiplied and the tragedy hanging over all concerned is too terrible. When the blow fell Eve suffered quite as much as she deserved and much vicarious punishment is dealt out all round. The story is not a pleasant one, but it is meant to illustrate the injustice of international marriage laws and the infamy of men who take advantage of them.

THE ALIMENTARY VALUE OF FOOD-GRAINS AND VEGETABLES by the Hon. Mr. D. R. Chichgar is a very useful "brochee" on the alimentary value of food-grains and vegetables and the ingredients forming their composition. The little work is primarily intended for the schools of the Parsi Girls' Schools Association, in which he, as honorary secretary, takes a deep interest: but it is bound to appeal, like his previous work on Domestic Economy, to a far wider public. Mr. Chichgar has gathered his materials from the works of eminent medical and sanitary authorities and has put them together in a clear and succinct form. His object is to point out the various nutritive properties in Indian grains and vegetables and explain their function and value as articles of diet. A glance at the tables given in the compilation will show that the most nutritive articles are not necessarily the dearest, but that there are some Indian cereals and vegetables, which are as wholesome and nourishing as they are within the means of the very poor. Granted a proper knowledge of the art of cooking, the little pamphlet will suggest a variety of plain and wholesome, and, at the same time, palatable dishes by no means beyond the reach of people of extremely moderate means. Indian cookery, as it is understood by the Indian housewife, knows no scientific principle, and some of the most palatable dishes are the heaviest to digest. The housewife believes a great deal in the preliminary washing and boiling of raw materials and does not know to what a great extent she is destroying their nutritive ingredients in the process. It is, therefore, satisfactory that the tract under notice gives some valuable hints on their preservation, while the articles are under preparation for food.

THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI by T. A. Najm (B. E. S. Press) is an excellent little book for inducting beginners into a knowledge of Hindustani. As this language is spoken all over India from Quetta to Southern India, and across the breadth of the land, every European, who intends to spend some years in the country, should strive to learn at least as much of it as will make him understood by the Indians with whom he has relations, social, business or any other. This book condenses into thirty compact chapters or lessons the most necessary rules on the construction of Urdu sentences. It gives plain examples of the application of those rules, exercises in English to be rendered into Hindustani and vice versa, with besides—a new and very useful departure—a Hindustani exercise for correction. Thus three exercises illustrate each rule and facilitate its application in general. There is a vocabulary at the end of the book of both English and Urdu words arranged alphabetically. The system adopted in these lessons is the result of Mr. Najm's twenty-five years' experience in teaching Hindustani to every rank of European, and it has already proved of considerable use to many. Either by itself or in conjunction with other Urdu manuals it is sure to make the acquiring of the language an easy task. The little volume is strongly bound, is in a handy form and is of a size to slip into the pocket.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

BALTIC FLEETS MEET.

RUSSIANS FALLING BACK.

SPIES AT TOKIO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 10.

A telegram from Saigon states that Niebogatoff's fleet has effected a junction with Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet in neutral waters.

The Russians are preparing to move their base hospital from Harbin to Transbaikalia anticipating the necessity for evacuating Harbin in the near future.

A leading French resident, M. Bougouin, his stepson and a strange Englishman have been arrested at Tokio charged with espionage.

LONDON, MAY 11.

No confirmation has been received at St. Petersburg of the junction of Rozhdestvensky's and Niebogatoff's fleets.

M. Neratoff of the St. Petersburg Foreign Office, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said any change in French neutrality regulations in response to pressure from Great Britain and Japan would be regarded by the Russians generally as an unfriendly act.

NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

A Significant Transfer.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, has been transferred to Madrid, and Baron Rosen, formerly Russian Minister at Tokio, succeeds him at Washington.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Washington says that Count Cassini's transfer to Madrid is interpreted to mean that Russia realises the injury he has done to Russian interests in America.

The appointment of his successor who is sympathetically inclined to Japan leads many officials to believe that Russia is paving the way to peace negotiations.

MASSACRE OF THE JEWS.

Anarchy for Three Days.

Only scanty details are obtainable regarding the massacre of Jews at Jitomir. But a private telegram received at St. Petersburg by an indirect route estimates the killed and injured at 120. The local garrisons of three regiments and a battery of artillery were reinforced by Dragoons, but order was not restored for three days. The worst scenes were enacted in the public squares and a large number of houses were pillaged.

THE EARTHQUAKE FUNDS.

Royal Donations.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Queen has contributed one hundred guineas to both the Viceroy's and Lord Kitchener's fund.

The King has given one hundred guineas to the Viceroy's fund.

The Prince of Wales has given fifty and the Princess twenty-five pounds to the Kitchener and like sums to the Viceroy's fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

The total amount so far contributed in response to the appeal of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the Earthquake Relief Fund is Rs. 38,601.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs. a. p.
Amount already acknowledged...	28,032-0-0
Rustom S. Powvala	100
Kavasshaw S. Powvala	100
D. N. C.	5
Tapidas Dayaram Mehta of Baroda.	10
Geo F Hotson	100
Bezonji Merwanji	15
Maneckbai Jahangir Eduji Saklatvala	15
Dwarkadas Jeebhai	35
Jeysingbhai Tricumdas	25
P. Ranjivundas Vrujlal	5
Mulookchund Deschund.....	5
Other friends from Viramgaum.....	90-12-0
Total..... Rs.	28,538-2-0

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN NAVY BILL.

To Safeguard Italy's Interests.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Signor Tittoni, in the Italian Senate, said a Navy Bill would be submitted to Parliament, the object being the safeguarding of Italian interests in the Mediterranean.

He denied Italy intended to occupy Tripoli, but said that Italy had economic preference there and was entitled to take steps for the industrial and economic development of the country and could not tolerate the distrust shown by Turkish officials.

MR. LOUIS DANE IN LONDON.

Received by the King.

LONDON, MAY 11.

His Majesty the King received Mr. Louis Dane yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHICAGO EXPRESS WRECKED.

Terrific Explosions.

LONDON, MAY 11

The Chicago express collided with a freight train partially laden with dynamite at midnight, last night, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, causing three terrific explosions.

Both trains were shattered and many killed. The whole city was shaken.

TORNADO IN AMERICA.

Many Killed and Injured.

A tornado has partially wrecked Snyder, near Guthrie, in Oklahama. Five hundred inhabitants were killed and injured.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Surrey has beaten Hampshire by thirty runs.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The M. C. C. has beaten Sussex by seven wickets.

The matches between Warwick and Somerset and Notts and the Australians were drawn.

BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL REOPENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

School was begun in Bishop Cotton College yesterday with one hundred and four boys.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

MAXIMUM MORTALITY.

Plague mortality appears at last to have reached its seasonal maximum everywhere but in the Punjab. Last week there were 52,253 deaths in the whole of India, being a reduction of 4,000 on the total of the previous seven days. The improvement is marked in the United Provinces (reduction by 3,000) and Bengal (reduction by 2,000,) but in the Punjab the total of deaths still continues to increase having been close upon 31,000 last week against under 29,000 in the previous seven days, a rate of mortality which far exceeds all previous records.

EMPIRE DAY AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, MAY 11.

It is settled for the usual levee and state dinner to be held at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, by the Viceroy on the 24th instant.

Their Excellencies also give a garden party at Viceregal Lodge on the 18th in the afternoon.

DUSTOOR JAMASJI.

POONA MAY 10.

Dustoor Hoshang Jamasji arrived this evening in Poona by motor car and is progressing well,

MADRAS HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

MADRAS, MAY 10.

A Committee recently appointed by the Harbour Trust Board to advice the Board in regard to the best means for improving the working conditions of the inside harbour in advance of the closing of the present and the opening of the new north-east entrance has sent in its report. The scheme proposed is understood to be a fairly comprehensive one, and appears to have met with general approval by the mercantile community. The Harbour Trust Board applies to the Government for a short term 4 per cent loan, repayable out of the current revenues, to supplement the Board's funds. The Government is also asked to allow the balance of 40 1/2 lakhs of the Trust's present loan to be paid off in 450 equated monthly instalments of principal and interest, commencing in 1905-6 and ending in 1904-5.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, MAY 11,

A destructive fire broke out in a cycle depot on Esplanade Road, last night destroying property worth over Rs. 6,000, and before it was discovered it spread on to a book-shop located on the top floor of the cycle depot and destroyed about Rs. 20,000 worth of books. The fire had practically been complete before the police arrived. All that the fire brigade could do was to prevent its further spread and save Messrs. W. E Smith's, chemists', shop on one side and furniture store, the other.

MOTOR RELIABILITY TRIALS IN CEYLON.

COLOMBO, MAY 10.

Motor Reliability Trials took place here to-day over a course of seventy miles including some very stiff gradients. There were three classes, one for big cars, one for small ones, and one for motor Cycles, the entries numbering three, five and sixteen, respectively. Class I was won by an 8 horse-power Wolseley car, driven by a lady. Class II was won by a 6 horse-power Wolseley, a 7 horse-power Oldsmobile being second. Class III was won by Captain Bayly on a Brown motor cycle.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

LAHORE, MAY 11.

Dr. Martin, who has been sent out from England to prepare the ground for the Commission which is to investigate the etiology of plague, has decided that the headquarters of the Commission will be better placed at Bombay than at Kasauli, inasmuch as at the Western capital a well equipped Plague Laboratory is already in existence and officers skilled and experienced in administering plague measures are on the spot and, most important of all, plague itself is there under the very eye of the Commission, to be examined, so to speak, in its natural habitat.

INLAND TELEGRAMS.

A FURTHER CONCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The following Press Communique has been issued :—From the 1st of January 1904 free addresses were abolished in the case of urgent and ordinary private and state telegrams, and the free address in deferred telegrams was limited to six words. The Government of India reserved for future consideration the question of extending to the latter class of messages the privileges granted by the change of system in respect of urgent and ordinary messages. As certain departmental objections which seemed to have much validity had been raised, they have now, however, after further enquiry and in view of the experience afforded under the altered conditions in regard to the three classes of messages, decided to make the whole system uniform. The address will have the benefit of transferring additional words to the text of a message at the unit rate by the limitation of the words in the address, an advantage which will be specially appreciated by those who employ registered addresses.

Press messages will continue to receive the privilege of the next higher class as regards priority of transmission.

The following rates for inland deferred telegrams have accordingly been sanctioned, with effect from the 1st July 1905 :—

Private and state messages :—Unit number of words 10. Unit rate, annas four ; Each additional word, one anna ; address to be charged for.

Press messages:—Unit number of words 54 ; unit rate, annas eight ; each additional six words, one anna ; address to be charged for.

NEW CHURCH FOR DARJEELING.

HELP WANTED.

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

The Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald, Cantonment Chaplain, Darjeeling, has issued an appeal for funds wherewith to build a soldiers' church at Lobong. The Government of India has promised a grant of Rs. 13,500 if the church holds 450 soldiers. Help is counted upon from the Diocesan building fund for the amount somewhere between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,500. The estimated cost of the building is at least Rs. 35,000.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 11.

MILITARY POSTINGS :—Lieutenant-Colonel Fagen, R.A., acts as Colonel on the Staff, R.A., Northern Command, during the absence on privilege leave of Brigadier-General Coxhead.

Major E. M. Jackson, 88th Carnatic Infantry, is appointed Officiating 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Colonel Mayne, York and Lancaster Regiment is appointed Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General of the Poona Division, vice Colonel Fitzgerald on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, Devonshire Regiment is appointed Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General and Lieutenant-Colonel Money, Assistant Military Secretary Western, Command, is appointed Officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Eastern Command head-quarters.

The appointment of Examiner in Russian in India will in future be held by an officer of the Intelligence Branch. Major Newnham, who has hitherto filled the appointment, has vacated on proceeding on leave.

A small Committee will meet next week at Simla to consider questions connected with mountain batteries in India. It will consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Triscott (President), Major Fendall, No. 2 Battery ; Major Dewell No. 6 Battery, and Major Bell, of the Bombay Gun-carriage Factory.

A large proportion of the new short .303 rifles required for the Indian Army have been received, and troops are being rapidly re-armed with them.

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" drawing attention to the large number of moves that will, it is understood, be shortly made in connection with the reorganisation of the Supply and Transport Corps. Individual cases of hardship are instanced, where officers have suffered in pocket by transfer from stations to which they have been recently appointed, and the inference is drawn that thus public money is being wasted by lack of business management on the part of the military authorities. There may be a modicum of truth in such complaints but when a great change is ordered which affects the organisation and distribution of personnel of a whole Department, it is inevitable that some individuals must suffer for the common good. The only thing that can be done in the present instance is for the responsible authority at Army Headquarters to examine very closely into cases where transfers have to be made, and to see that the moves are regulated by a reasonable amount of consideration for officers concened. It is generally admitted that the reform under which the Commander-in-Chief assumes executive control of the Supply and Transport Corps is one that was urgently needed ; and if it involves at first a game of "post" owing to duly qualified officers having to be placed in new appointments, the result in the end will be an appreciable increase in efficient administration. Moreover in the future, there will be fewer transfers, and the Corps will have greater attractions for those who now hesitate to join it. It has important work to do and its reorganisation has taken years to effect. It is now crystallising into final shape, and the process is one that is interesting to follow. One has not forgotten the breakdown in the Swat Expedition of 1897, and there seems a guarantee at last that such a dangerous phase in important military operations can never recur.

It appears not unlikely that, before very long, every sea-going Sovereign in Europe will be an Admiral "a la suite" of every other sea-going Sovereign's Navy. Here, for instance, is King George of Greece an Hon. Admiral of the Kaiser's Navy, and the Kaiser gratified with yet another uniform as Hon. Admiral of the Hellenic fleet. The Kaiser had naturally, some pretty things to say of the "glorious antecedents" of the fleet in question. And these, to be sure, may be taken to date from the Peloponnesian War. It was, perhaps, though, when Lord Cochrane was its Admiral, in 1827, that fleet had the opportunity of establishing glorious antecedents—and missed it. Lord Cochrane had under his command the first two steam-frigates that ever flew the penuant and his opinion of this class of vessel was such that he did not hesitate to declare his belief in the possibility of sweeping the seas, if he only had enough of them. Unfortunately, it was the "personnel" that made default. Not that the frigates were not manned ; the difficulty was to keep the same men aboard them. "I have," the Admiral wrote, "inspected six different crews, in as many weeks, on the same ship." When a crew found the discipline too much for it, it just discharged itself. In the result, that Greek Navy came to an end. Its commander is usually supposed to have been considerably out of pocket by his command. The amount he was to have received got whittled away to nothing. However, a few years later, T. A. Trollope met him at a children's garden-party, somewhere near Florence. "What a fine fellow he is !" this admirer wrote : "And how shrewd ! He told me he had made £100,000 out of Greek Bonds."

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIFTH DAY.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

Two of the best events of the present Tournament were contested yesterday evening when the Grant Medical College contested a match with the Connaught Rangers from Ahmednagar, and the Bishop's High School from Poona played the Royal Scots. On the Cooperage, where the first named-teams met there was an immense gathering of spectators all round the enclosure, and although the enthusiasm evinced in the game amongst the spectators was mostly confined to the Civilian element, the small Military gathering did their best to urge their comrades to render a better account of themselves than they did. Those who were in the know came to witness the game full of expectations that the contest would result in favour of the Medical Students. And this proved to be the case in a manner that even exceeded all expectations. The Connaught Rangers fought stubbornly, but despite their efforts the Medical carried all before them. During the first half of the game the Ahmednagar men succeeded in their defensive play and prevented their opponents from scoring, but in the second venture the result was almost paralysing and goal after goal was scored at short intervals. The success of this phenomenal result, in a contest with a team by no means to be lightly reckoned, with was no doubt due to the combined efforts of the Medicos, but what struck the on-looker was the superb performance of their forwards line. Fido, who formed one of this department, combined judgment with dexterity, and his shooting was accurate and beyond all praise. He scored no less than three goals out of the five which his side gained. Jones and Sinclair were the other two who notched the subsequent goals for their side. From yesterday's performance, the Medical students stand perhaps the best chance in entering the finals in the present Tournament. Details :—

Play commenced punctually at 5-10 p.m., when the Medical College immediately made a dashing onslaught, but near the Rangers' circle Canavan relieved and hostilities were returned to the Medical half, though only for a minute. The Medical once again became the aggressors and but for the timely resistance of the Rangers' custodian, they would certainly have scored. This feat was repeated a minute later with the same result. A "foul" against one of the Connaught forwards made matters even more rosy for the Medical, but the Rangers' custodian proved a tower of strength at his post and saved no less than three certainties. Eventually the war was carried to the centre of the field from whence it was transferred into the Medical circle where "foul" against one of the Connaught forward altered the state of affairs. Before nearing danger, however, the ball was sent into touch and ultimately driven just wide of the goal posts. From the "bully" on the Medical "25" Owers drove the sphere well into the Rangers' territory where it was confined for only about a minute and again returned. The Medical soon after became the aggressors and secured a corner, which, however, remained unconverted. "Carry" against a Connaught forward made things even more gloomy for them, and their prospects seemed even worse a minute later when "sticks" were declared against them. Their backs, however, were conspicuously nippy and averted several dashing attempts to score. The venue of hostilities were once again altered and Leader had to drive the ball out to save. From the throw in Harrison broke away, but on nearing the Connaught circle the half time whistle sounded, neither side having as yet scored.

On changing ends the Medical almost immediately pressed and bringing the ball well into the Rangers' Circle Jones sent in a good shot which found the net. He was, however declared "offside" and the goal was disallowed. From the "bully" on the Rangers "25" Dumphy broke away but was soon interrupted by Gillespie and play once again ran into the Connaught half where an exciting skirmish ensued in front of the latter goal. "Kicks" against one of the Medical forwards altered the tone of the game, but not for long. Johnstone relieved the pressure, and Fido, taking up, just missed his mark by a very narrow margin. The Medical continued on the aggressive for a short while till "sticks" against one of their forwards brought the game to midfield, from whence it was carried into the Rangers' dominion when Owers ultimately centred to Fido, and the latter shot in the first goal of the evening. Within the next minute Fido accounted for a second goal from a pass from Owers again. From the "bully" at midfield the Rangers made a mild invasion, but half way down their half Cuzen of the Rangers was slightly injured by the ball striking his eye. The interruption lasted only a minute and on resuming the Medical again attacked and a good rush down the field ended in Fido annexing the third goal for his side. Continuing on the offensive Sinclair within the next two minutes forced their fourth goal. Matters now looked very gloomy for the visitors. Pulling themselves together the Connaughts made a smart rush down their opponents' half, but near the circle "sticks" against one of their own forwards once more reversed the order of hostilities and Jones eventually passing to Sinclair the latter notched the fifth goal for his side. Result :—

Grant Medical College.....	5 Goals
Connaught Rangers	Nil

The following were the teams :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Goal—V. Emile ; Backs—W. Cody and H. Gimi ; Half-backs—E. Cuzen T. Johnstone, and H. R. Gillespie ; Forwards—A. Harrison, F. Owers, G. Fido, W. James, and A. Sinclair.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS.—Goal—Pte. Keonah ; Backs—Pte. Ward and Lce-Corpl Sexton ; Half-backs—Sergt. Dumphy, Pte. Gibbons, and Lieut. Hamilton ; Forwards—Piper Reilly, Lieut. Tate, Lieut. Piokthall, Pte. Canavan, and Lieut. W. L. Leader.

Referees :—Messrs. P. F. Fischer and C. M. Ward.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

By far the best match played on the Marine Lines ground in connection with the Tournament was the one which was played yesterday afternoon between Royal Scots from Kamptee and the Bishop's High School from Poona. There was only a whisper that the latter team would perhaps prove a dark horse for the Cup, but confidence was established, when they played a scratch match on the Cooperage on Monday last when the York and Lancashire Regiment from Mhow failed to face them. It will be remembered that they there played a combined team picked from some of the best men from Cathedral "Old Boys" and the Medical, and notwithstanding this powerful combination they scored four goals to their opponents' nil. The new combination evidently cameto knoweach other's play in the second half and more than equalized by just beating the visitors by one goal. This was attributed to lack of stamina in the young sprinters, but yesterday evening's play showed that although there was evidence of staying power, a lot of their loss of their greater success was due to youthful fervour and excitement. They played the game brilliantly ; their passing was beyond all praise, but unfortunately "sticks" were very frequently given against them, and their exciting scrimmages in front of goal, which so often proved, abortive must be ascribed to want of ballast. It was no small matter for any team to beat the sturdy and hard-headed Scot who plays the game with dogged determination and skill withal, and the boys are to be congratulated on their first victory when "facing fearful odds."

In the first half of the game there was not a pin's-head to choose between the two teams, and it was impossible for the most discriminating observer to say which side would score. The first half closed with neither side having scored. In the second half the boys, although fairly blown, played with greater determination, and shortly after the resumption scored the first goal of the evening. If anything, they appeared to improve in form and followed up their first success within a few minutes by adding another goal. The Scots, nothing daunted, fought vigorously, and twelve minutes of the close of time found the net. Excitement ran high, for it looked as if they stood every chance of equalising ; but the boys not only showed remarkable skill in playing a defensive game, but ran the sphere up frequently so dangerously to their opponents' goal that they looked all but adding to their total. If they take advantage of their victory and work themselves into form, there can be no doubt that they will distinguish themselves in the later events of the Tourney : Score :—

Bishop's High School	2 Goals
Royal Scots	1 Goal

The teams were represented as follows :—

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL :—Goal—Collins ; Backs—Mason and McKenzie ; Half-Backs—Debaugh, Cody and Stewart ; Forwards—Carvalho, G. Brewin, H. Brewin Rhodes and Faulds.

ROYAL SCOTS :—Goal—Pte. Kegan ; Backs—Pte. McKenzie and Lce-Corpl. Harvey ; Half-Backs—Pte. Watson, Pte. Lister and Pte. Fitzjohn ; Forwards—Lieut. Lumsden, Lieut. Henry, Pte. Byde Lieut. Pearse, and Pte. Webber.

REFEREES—Messrs N. George and L. Ward.

This afternoon the Cathedral "Old Boys" meet the Parel Gymkhana on the Cooperage, and on the Marine Lines ground "The Green Howards" (Yorkshire Regiment) from Colaba, draw conclusions with the East Lancashire Regiment from Poona.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. T. W. Baker, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C.S., to be substantive pro tem. Political Agent Second Grade and Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, vice Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S.

Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S., is to be Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., is to act as Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. T. Walker, M.A. (Edin.), I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, is appointed in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Dharwar Sessions Division.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I. C. S., Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, is granted one year, eight months and fourteen days' leave.

Mr. G. D. French, I. C. S., to act as Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, during the absence of Mr. Boyd.

Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S., is to be First Assistant and to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., is to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., Second Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and Chief Inspector of Factories, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the date of relief.

Mr. A. F. Boyd, Superintendent, Preventive Service, Customs Department, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for forty-one days.

Mr. R. Oliver to act as Superintendent, Preventive Service, Customs Department, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. F. Boyd.

Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I.C.S., is to be Collector of Nasik and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Nasik District vice Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., is to act as Collector of Surat and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Surat District vice Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Commander N. F. J. Wilson, R.I.M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for 90 days.

Mr. J. Murray is to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, vice Mr. T. J. Stephen, resigned.

The Reverend P. H. Preston, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Captain F. M. Westropp, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and six days combined with furlough for nine months and twenty-four days.

Mr. W. R. Lewis, temporary Engineer, is transferred from the Sholapur District and appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Poona District, vice Captain Westropp.

Mr. A. Cameron, temporary Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, vice Mr. Lewis.

Pending relief by Mr. Lewis, Captain W. F. Lyon, temporary Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Poona District.

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, has extraordinary leave for three months.

RAILWAY EMBANKMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe that railway embankments in India are formed by excavating the ground alongside the proposed embankment in a series of tanks and depositing the earth, thus obtained, on the site of the embankment, the ground between the tanks being left untouched, thus :—

Tank	Tank	Tank

The reason being that the pits excavated will, in course of time, silt up, if the water does not flow through them. But if it is correct, as stated in the enclosed extract, that these borrow-pits or side-tanks breed anophelæ mosquitoes, would it not be advisable for the Government to order that, in future, the earth should be excavated in a continuous trench, and in such a way as to drain through the nearest bridge or culvert, so that no stagnant water should collect. The 'inlet' and 'outlet' of each bridge and culvert should also be attended to, so that no water should collect there either.—Yours, &c.

A. M. I. C. E.

March 31.

Extract from Sir Patrick Manson's "Tropical Diseases," page 109, relating to Malaria prophylaxis.

"To do anything that may raise the level of the subsoil water in potentially malarial districts is most dangerous. Equally so is the neglect to fill up or provide for the drainage of excavations as the 'borrow-pits' in railway construction, or similar holes, in which rain water may accumulate and create breeding pools for mosquitoes".

THE traffic earnings of the G. I. P. for the week ended the 29th April show an increase of Rs. 1,29,886 in regard to the goods traffic, while the receipts from coaching are less by Rs. 18012. The net result for the period is a gain of Rs. 1,08,614, bringing the total earnings this year to date to Rs. 21,09,544. The new Bombay Harbour Branch, to which we referred recently, is to have a total length of about 8·13 miles. The project comprises a line of railway running from Kurla station down the east side of the Island of Bombay to a point near Tank Bunder in Mazagon, a length of about 6·31 miles, with a chord connecting this line in the vicinity of Matunga with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway at Mahim station, a length of about 1·32 miles.

AN expanding excise revenue is an unfailing sign of agricultural and general prosperity in India, and the United Provinces Government is in the happy position of being able to report a largely enhanced excise revenue without a correspondingly large increase in the consumption of intoxicants. The receipts from excise during 1904 reached nearly 96 1-4 lakhs of rupees, being 10 1-2 lakhs in advance of the record figures of the previous year. At the same time there was a noticeable diminution in the sale of charas and ganja, while the consumption of country spirit and Rosa rum rose by only 2·2 per cent. Country spirits were responsible for over five lakhs of the rise in revenue, but only half a lakh of this was due to increased consumption, the balance being the result of a further enhancement of the duty in thirteen of the large towns of the provinces. There are no signs of any increase in illicit distillation, and, as more than half the increased consumption took place in towns where the duty has been raised, it seems clear that even higher duties might be imposed in years of average prosperity without checking consumption.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

The Latest Spring Hats.

WOMEN AND FIELD SPORTS.

LINGERIE FOR WARM WEATHER.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

There is perhaps no more difficult sartorial undertaking than the choice of a hat. It is the finishing touch that make or mars a toilette, and which reveals the good or bad personal taste of the wearer. It is best under all circumstances to seek out a competent milliner who will study the individual wearer from every point, and advise on the most suitable of the beautiful new shapes. It will be a wise policy, too, to buy one really good hat than several indifferent ones. To buy a cheap hat is folly for the rich and thrice foolishness for the poorest among us. Every week new French hats are reaching this country, and dainty and effective models are being evolved by the skilled fingers of our own milliners, and in them all the most noticeable feature is the exquisite and artistic blending of colours. The picture hats have given place to smaller hats with sharper outlines. To the majority of women these hats with small brims are more becoming when carried out in dark colours.

One particularly smart model was of nut-brown Manila straw, tilted to the front by an immense bandeau at the back, where there was a trimming of brown ribbon rosettes. Wreathed about the brim, and nestling in brown tulle were exquisite velvet roses, shading from darkest brown to palest mauve ; while round the almost square crown was a band of shaded brown and purple chiffon velvet. A famous house is making tulle a feature of all its millinery. The little turban toques, either in black or white, are a mass of it, decorated with sequins or jet cabuchons and waving paradise plumes held by an owl's head. Tuscan chip and Neapolitan straw will be worn for both dressy and semi-dressy occasions, but only the more supple qualities are used, for the hats of the moment are very much fluted and dented. For dress hats the most extravagant foundation is of fine, almost invisible, net, embroidered in self-tone and harmonising shades of fine satin straw. These bands of straw embroidery are as supple as silk ribbon, embroidered by hand in mosaic-like effects. All of the fashionable colourings for dress fabrics are reproduced in the straw. Reseda and sage green are shown, plain, shaded, or combined with the most delicate of pastel tints. One pattern in which pastel green predominates has in combination an exquisite shade of tan, a suggestion of pastel blue, and beads which change oddly from green to gold.

Flowers are much used as entire hat foundations, with ribbon, tulle, or straw used as trimming. And among the newest roses are those called "rotton rose," which have had edge of every petal dipped in a purplish dye. These two-toned effects in flowers frequently take the place of shaded plumes, and will specially commend themselves to lovers of birds. The smartest hats turn abruptly in the back to reveal shower effects in ribbons, tulle, and flowers. But when the droop over the face is unbecoming, the shape of the hat is modified by dents more or less clearly defined. In trimming, ribbons and flowers play a most important part, and wonderfully constructed quills are made of leaves or tiny blossoms that eclipse the glories of quills drawn from birds. Quite a season's novelty are the hats made entirely of ribbon. The frames are made of wire wound with very fine ribbon to match in colour heavier ribbon which is worked in and out of the frame. The effect is that of a compact lattice work. Large pompons of ribbon in the same tone, with long ends and loops for fastening under the chin or on the left side, is generally the only trimming. These hats are among the picturesque novelties for bridesmaid's and other fancydress parties. The new French sailor models show an exaggerated height at the back. One very pretty sailor was of white Panama, trimmed with a band of orange velvet, swathed in brown and white tulle. Some fantastic bows of brown and white ribbon arranged in puffings were on the bandeau at the back. With the new style of hats the tulle veil is once more fashionable. Much ingenuity has been shown by the manufacturers in the production of the new tulles, novelty being obtained by varying the design of the gossamer itself as well as of the decoration put upon it. This frequently is some kind of spot and it is really surprising to find what a varied number of forms anything so simple can be made to assume. Quite new this season are the flesh-coloured tulles, which are all but invisible, as they match the skin of the face. The dots or spots on these veilings play the same part as patches, which are very becoming to both the complexion and the eyes. The patterns of the Japanese veilings are also another novelty. They consist of irregular zigzag scrolls and detached leaves, which are carried out in fine straw and chenille dottings, the former being used for the scrolls and the latter for the leaves.'

What ungrateful people we Londoners are ! Here is spring transforming every street and square with her April magic, and all we think of is "getting away for the holidays." By the time Easter comes town will be a howling wilderness ; but let us hope the excursionists will be kind enough to fill up the empty gaps for us. Besides, we have something to keep us alive still. Witness the latest volume of Miss Marie Corelli, who, in her "Free Opinions Freely Expressed," tilts with undiminished ardour at "certain phases of social life and conduct." If her crestfallen fellow-countrymen in general—to say nothing of Society, with a big S—do not feel properly abashed by her denunciations, they are deplorably lacking in sensibility ! Meantime the weather distinctly invites to outdoor delights, and a good many women will be making the most of the vacation, and preparing for country outings. Some timely hints, by the way, are given to intending lady cyclists in the current number of the "Cyclists' Touring Gazette" by Miss Everett Greene. Recent remarks on women hockey players last week have brought an interesting letter on the subject from Mrs. Wegueiin Greene, who is an acknowledged authority, both from a literary and technical point of view, on women's sports. Although Mrs Greene is an expert in both hockey and golf playing, she readily admits that "to ride a hobby overmuch is to ride it to death" which wise words are commended to the consideration of some of our modern Atalantas.

We need not grudge the sporting woman her hobbies, however little disposed to athletics some of us may be. Apropos of sports, that gifted Irishwoman, Lady Limerick, who has won so many laurels as a clever pianist, is represented as saying in "The Lady" that the political situation has a good deal to do with the stunted artistic temperament of the present time—one of the best of reasons for changing the said situation, surely! she holds, racing, football, and cricket responsible for stifling our artistic possibilities, though the fifty concerts which Lady Limerick intends giving in the States in aid of her Irish School for Music she hopes to found in Dublin suggest that physique is necessary as well as art in such an effort. And if women cannot be either sporting or artistic, why, there is a new career discovered for them by Mrs. W. R. Haitland, who in "The Queen" suggests that the unemployed woman should adopt the metier of odd, otherwise extra lady, at dinner parties. Here, she asserts, conversation is wanted, and under five and twenty, it appears, a woman has nothing but looks to recommend her—which is rather hard, on the average English girl. However, under these conditions, there is more chance for the conversational powers of the middle-aged !

"Two pence off the tea" ! The housekeeper may be pardoned if she lays that flattering unction to her careful soul. For it is the one cheering reflection the present Government have left us. But the triumph is rather that of Temperance than Toryism, and the wave of sobriety of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke has swept, it is evident, in its resurge even a moribund Government. It is not much from the Anti-Tea Duty Leaguers' point of

view, for they, it is said, never mean to rest till the tax itself comes down to twopence ; but it is something. The relief already obtained, however, will no doubt spur tea drinkers on to further reformation of what is one of the weakest spots in our fiscal system.

For the summer lingerie, soft, fine materials are used, to the exclusion of the more opaque weaves which women formerly wore. Linen lawn, nainsook, and batiste are favourites among these, as they are very durable, and will withstand the wear and tear of the laundry. There is also an increasing popularity for silk underwear, both in the flexible Italian silk...which has something of stockinette in its elasticity—and in other forms of soft silks, including Chinese, Japanese, and Indian silks. The last-named are really quite economical, and make extremely light and comfortable underwear. Silk underwear is often embroidered by hand upon the fronts of the gowns, suits, and corset covers, and the edges of the garments are either embroidered or finished with an edging of narrow lace. Underwear is made to fit snugly to the figure, so that it will not interfere in any way with the fit of the dresses worn over it. What fluffiness or fulness there may be is in the front of under-bodices and at the bottom of the skirts. One of the smartest of the new night-gown models was made of batiste, with narrow Valenciennes insertion set in the front to form diamonds of the material. These had their rough edges turned back in points, which were then feather-stitched down with fine embroidery cotton. The cutting of these diamonds makes a very pretty irregular formation about the low neck of the gown and below the decorations upon the front. A ribbon-run beading of embroidery, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, finished the neck. The little puffed sleeves had two diamonds of the material, outlined with lace, in the tops of the outer sides, and they were finished with a narrow band of embroidery edged with a lace trimmed ruffle.

A pretty way in which to trim under-garments is to edge the neck and sleeves with a double fold-ruffled to the material. This fold is left open so that ribbon may be run through the ruffles. When the ribbons are drawn, a charming effect of gauged bands is produced, together with the daintiest glimpse of colour showing through the gathered white ruffles. Bows of ribbon are added if liked. This new form of trimming has much to commend it. In the first place, it is cheap ; in the second, simple and pretty ; and in the third, it resists the wear of washing. These ruffles cannot readily be torn, while lace and embroidery are frequently pulled to shreds.

The flounces of dotted muslin, or stripped, figured and fancy materials, simple of designs and of dainty texture, are the newest finish for petticoats. Another fancy for trimming petticoats is to have a gored flounce made in panels and cut narrower at the top than at the bottom. This style of flounce is very bouffant and fluffy at the bottom, and looks quite billowy with its masses of ruffles and edges of lace. Yet another style of ruffle can be made by using dotted muslin in panels separated by lace insertion. Each panel should have three inch-wide tucks at the top. The release of these makes the bottom of the flounce very full. Wide lace should trim the edge of such a flounce.

One of the prettiest touches that the flowered materials have introduced is the matching of the deepest colour in the flower for girdle, shoes, and stockings. The whole dress is given character by it. Because of this, new colours are brought out the one of the hour being coral-pink, vivid in itself, but beautiful with a dressy costume of white, covered with a pattern of roses that have just a dash of coral-pink as their brightest shading. Very fine plainsilk stockings with clocks are sold in every imaginable shade ; while among the more decorated stockings tiny blossoms, flights of little butterflies or birds, fine vines or garlands on wreaths, are the embroideries most often seen. One design shows embroidered on the instep a little flower basket, its handle tied with floating ribbon, its load of blossoms overflowing and falling in scattered flecks of colour down to the slipper line. Among the stocking novelties are those with foot and back in black or colour, with a front of white or contrasting colour, barred across with bands of the darker colour. In general shape, the new walking shoes shown by the best makers are little changed from those of last summer. The toes are still pointed, though not to an exaggerated degree, the soles are moderate and the heels are higher than is consistent with common sense, although the modish high-heeled shoe certainly makes a foot look more attractive than the flat-heeled shoes. In fancy shoes and ties there are many new effects. Leather in all colouring is shown in both suede and glace finish. Almost any frock can be matched with shoes ; and if preferred the tie or trimmings of the shoe alone show the colour note of the frock. Embroidery in silks, beads, ribbon, or gold and silver thread ornaments some models.

THE NEW MADRAS INSOLVENCY RULES.

THE new Rules of the Insolvency Court have been published in the "Fort St. George Gazette" and it seems necessary, to the "Madras Mail" to draw attention to them for several reasons. We may begin by remarking that the new Rules are largely, the work of Mr. J. R. Bakewell, the Deputy Registrar Original Side, who devoted much time and attention to them during the intervals of his ordinary work. The Rules will come into force on August 1st, and they are specially important, because they from the first serious attempt to supplement the deficiencies of an out-of-date Act by utilising the very wide powers thereby given to the High Court to regulate the procedure of the Insolvency Court and the action to be taken by the Official Assignee. In the new Rules, the attempt has been made to invest the Official Assignee with some of the powers and duties possessed by the Official Receiver in England. He is bound, for instance, to examine the debtor in person as to his affairs, the reasons for his insolvency, and his means of satisfying the claims of the creditors : and except in petty cases, he is bound to call a meeting of the creditors to consider the case, generally, and especially as to the means of getting in the debtors' assets. Up till now the examination of the debtor by the Court itself has been a scandalously perfunctory business ; and necessarily so, because one cannot question a man as to his affairs without having learnt something about them beforehand.

The next important feature of the new Rules is the summary procedure similar to the "garnishee" procedure of the High Court and Small Cause Court, for recovering property and debts due to the insolvent by other persons, and investigating the respective claims of the debtor and such persons thereto without the formality and expense of separate suits. By reference to the Rules of the High Court and the Code of Civil Procedure, some of the ordinary machinery of litigation and of the execution of the orders of the Court which has hitherto been absolutely wanting has been applied to the Insolvency Court. It happens in the great majority of cases that the Official Assignee is unable to proceed from want of funds ; and, unless there is some public-spirited or spiteful creditor to supply them, the insolvent (as has been shown in some notorious cases in Madras) can by fraud or intrigue with the more powerful creditors emerge from the insolvency Court clear of his creditors and apparently little the worse in pocket. The Official Assignee can now, with the sanction of the Court, draw upon monies of suitors remaining unclaimed in the hands of the Court, which have been invested and have been accumulating for a considerable time ; and so raise a loan with which to prosecute proceedings authorised by the Court upon a consideration of the Official Assignee's previous enquiries. The most perfect machinery is however of no use unless it be properly worked ; indeed it may do more harm than if there were none. Local practitioners will no doubt be able to, and it is to be hoped that they will, point out any apparent mistakes and defects in the new rules. Anyhow the past history of the Insolvency Court shows that, without machinery and without funds to move it, the administration of the Law of Insolvency approaches dangerously near to farce. The new Rules may at least form a basis on which some efficient system of administering the law may arise if as seems probable, the Legislature still delays to furnish the country with a proper Bankruptcy Law.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees' for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, was held on the 2nd instant.

ERECTION OF A TEMPORARY BAND STAND.

Consideration was reserved of Trustees' Resolution No. 63 dated 28th March 1905 and para. 3 of Trustees' Resolution No. 78 of the 6th April 1905, of the question of permitting the construction of a temporary Band Stand on the Cooperage ground and the provision of movable seats.

Read the following letter from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, dated the 17th April 1905:—Referring to your No. 2385 of the 14th instant (herewith returned), we have the honour to state that we understand that the land on which the Board are asked to sanction the erection of a temporary Band Stand and the placing of moveable seats at each performance (to be charged for) forms a portion of that part of the Cooperage Plot which the Board have under S. 60 (4) with the sanction of Government permanently appropriated as an open space.

The space having been so appropriated the Board are no longer responsible under S. 60 (5) for its maintenance and management or for the preservation of existing rights in and over such area nor have the Board any power under that Sub-Section to let it for any temporary purpose.

By S. 94 (1) (c) the Board may make By-laws for the management and use of the lands vested in the Board under Section 60 . . . . (4) but, though under S. 60 (4) the Board have power to appropriate the Cooperage Plot (either as an open space or for building purposes) no lands are by that Sub-Section vested in the Board, the estate right title and interest of His Majesty in the lands mentioned in that Sub-Section being vested in the Board by S. 60 (1) as being part of the lands specified in Schedule C. Thus there appears to be a slip in drafting S. 94 (1) (c) which, however should doubtless be read as though referred to in were substituted for vested in the Board under as in S. 67 (1) (b). The concluding para of S. 60 (4) shows that the Act contemplated By-laws being made under S. 94 (1) (c) for the Cooperage Plot.

Assuming this to be the correct meaning of S. 94 (1) (c) and assuming that the area though permanently appropriated as an open space (such not being within s. 45 (3) as part of a sanction scheme) still remains vested in the Board (which having regard to S. 67 (1) (b) seems to be the case) the Board's By-laws referred to are applicable unless it be that the power to make By-laws is not applicable to an area which has been permanently appropriated as an open space. However, as lands so permanently appropriated are not excepted in the last para of S. 60 (4) (as are lands appropriated for building purposes) the power of the Board to make By-laws for the use and management of lands though permanently appropriated as an open space seems to be assumed by that para.

By-law No. 23 purports to deal with this appropriated open space and provides that the whole or any part of so much of the said plot (i.e. the Cooperage Plot) as has been permanently appropriated by the Board as an open space shall at all times be available on the requisition of Government for any temporary Government purpose and subject thereto and except as may be otherwise determined by the board from time to time the open spaces for the time being forming part of the said plot so appropriated shall be used for recreation purposes only.

It might, however, be contended that the board have under the words in S. 94 (1) (c) for the management and use no power to make a By-law which would have the effect of excluding the public from any part of an area which had been permanently appropriated as an open space, but considering that the erection of a temporary Band Stand and the charging for moveable seats provided for each performance contributes to the more convenient use by the public of an open space to be used for recreation ; such an objection does not seem likely to be raised or upheld and the Board's power to grant the request now made seems to be implied in By-law No. 23.

We may add that none of the other By-laws seem relevant to the question under consideration.

The other papers and the plan which accompanied your No. 2385 are herewith returned.

The Chairman proposed the following resolution—

The Board will allow the erection of a suitable temporary Band Stand at the Cooperage on a site to be approved by the Chairman, provided the Band Committee undertake to remove it if required at 48 hours' notice.

The Committee are at liberty to provide movable chairs and to charge not more than two annas each for the use of them. The Board, however, reserve power to withdraw this privilege at any time on 48 hours' notice."

Mr. D. E. Wacha proposed the following amendment :—

That the application be recorded.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

The Chairman's original proposition was then put to the vote and carried,

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 72, dated the 1st March 1904 papers underlying Circular No. 155 on the following memorandum by the Chairman, dated the 15th April 1905 regarding the utilization of the Crescent Site :—Consideration of the question of disposal of the Crescent Site was, by Trustees' Resolution No. 72 dated 1st March 1904, postponed for one year. The Committee appointed by Government to report as to a Public Museum and Library for Bombay are recommending the utilization of the Crescent Site for this purpose. Pending Government orders on that Committee's Report (which will be shortly submitted, I think the question of disposal of the site may by further postponed say for 6 months.

Resolution.—Consideration of th question is postponed for a further period of six months.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

Considered, with refence to Trustees' Resolution dated the 14th February 1905, papers underlying Circular on the following Resolution of Government in the General Department dated the 11th April 1905:—Letter from the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, No. 1100 dated the 18th February 1905. By Resolution No. 400 (General Department), dated 20th January 1904, Government were pleased to accord sanction to the construction of temporary sheds on the Kennedy Sea Face for the accommodation of persons displaced by the board's Scheme II on the condition that the Board undertook to remove them before the rains of 1905.

In their first letter No. 146, dated 9th January 1904, the Board asked for sanction until such time as permanent quarters could be provided by the Board and additional buildings for he purpose erected by private enterprise.

With my No. 742, dated 4th instant, I submitted for the sanction of Government plans and estimates for permanent chawls which the Board propose to erect on land acquired for the purpose in connection with Scheme II but assuming the sanction of Government is accorded, these quarters cannot be completed within less than a year and a half. Meanwhile if the persons now occupying these temporary huts are compelled to vacate in order the huts may be removed the result must be some increase of overcrowding in the southern portion of the Native town and and delay in the Trust's operations.

The Board had hopes that by this time they might have obtained the use of some portion at least of the Bori Bander Native Infantry Lines on which temporary accommodation could be erected, and this would have obtained the necessity for utilizing the Kennedy Sea Face. There seems, however, no immediate likelihood of this, and I have accordingly to request the sanction of Government to the use of the Kannedy Sea Face for hutting purposes for a further period of two years.

I may mention that a proposal is before the Board to substitute for the existing matting huts others of more substantial and presentable character which will be capable of being moved from place to place as required and if this be carried out any such huts on the Kennedy Sea Face would be removed elsewhere as soon as the new chawls at Chundanwady are completed, unless even then the Native Infantry Lines site is still not available and Government are pleased in consideration of this to allow their further retention for a time to assist the carrying out of the Board's Scheme VIII—Mandvi-Kolwada—which cannot be commenced without such temporary arrangements.

The Board are in accord with Government in considering that there would be grave objection to the occupation of this land for the purpose if there were any danger of its becoming permanent, and they are most anxious for the time when it may no longer be necessary to so occupy it. At present, however, there appears to be no alterna ive, and I trust that Government will be pleased to sanction the request made above.

Resolution.—Government are pleased to permit the use of the Kennedy Sea Face for hutting purposes for a further term of two years provided that they remain assured that this temporary occupation is essential to the more rapid progress of the Trust's Schemes II and VIII. Subject to the same condition they would be prepared to consider the possibility of placing any other vacant spaces at the disposal of the Trust.

Read memorandum by the Chairman, dated the 15th February 1905 observing that the General Officer, Commanding the Bombay District, is unable to spare any part of the Native Infantry Lines site and the Municipal Commissioner has expressed his opinion that it is desirable to replace the existing sheds by corrugated iron structures, and asking that the Trustees will now sanction the proposal for corrugated iron sheds which was before the Board in connection with Trustees Resolution No. 30 of the 14th February 1905

Resolution.—The proposal is approved and sanction is accorded to the plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 37 800 against the provision of Rs. 5 lakhs as sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution No 1548, dated the 16th March 1905, for chawl construction in connection with Scheme II.

PEARL FISHERY NOTES.

NO SHARES IN SYNDICATE TO BE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THE YIELD IN PEARLS OF THE 1905 FISHERY.

VARIOUS opinions have been formed regarding the result in pearls from the recent fishery, and after careful inquiry in various directions we have come to the conclusion that the fishery was by no means a disappointing one from the natives point of view. The number of pearls found has been very large, although first class armies, that is perfectly-shaped pearls of good colour and lustre, have not been numerous some really good pearls have been found. The native merchant however, is reticent and always attempts to persuade the European inquirer that he is losing heavily, and as he sends his pearls off in small batches to India, it is difficult to get to see any big collection. There is no doubt that at the commencement of the fishery the small men lost a good deal, but towards the finish, when the oysters were very fine, these minor merchants are believed to have done very well. The big merchants undoubtedly have done exceedingly well. The price of pearls was artificially maintained ; as an Arab representative of an enormously wealthy Bombay syndicate was during the early part of the fishery buying oysters extensively, and during the last few weeks he was busy buying pearls at high prices. He bought all the good pearls available, little and big, the size was of no consequence as long as they were armies.' One who saw a portion of his collection says he had

PEARLS IN HANDFULS

as many as would fill a man's straw hat! His syndicate's intention was, of course, to keep up the price of pearls, and they did it! Outside buyers were quite out of it this year, and the French representative of a big Paris firm had to leave the fishery in disgust having just cleared the expenses of his visit. Pearls in Colombo are scarce because the merchants sent all their purchases and finds to Bombay. It is impossible to get a good pearl, worth say £20. in Colompo from the 1905 fishery. Compared with the last two Ceylon fisheries the prices this year were fabulous, and that is how many of the small oyster buyers saved themselves, they got good prices for their finds.

PEARLS FROM THE SEPARTING MACHINE.

The pearls found in the oysters washed in the separating machine were on the whole good, but only a small part of them has yet been passed through the machine. Mr. W. Ferguson Assistant to Mr. G. G. Dixon, is still at Marichchikadde, the last of the camp officials, busy passing the rest of the 'saraku' through the machine ; before he leaves the machine will be dismantled and put away until the next fishery.

It is interesting to note that there were no fatalities among the divers this years. One man, who was brought up insensible from the bottom and taken by his mates to Mr. Hornell's barque the Rangaesamee Porawee as dead, was treated by Colonel, Foss who happened to be on board and brought round. He showed his appreciation by sending the Kernel (as he addressed him) a Rs. 40 pearl Another diver whose skull was badly fractured in a collision between two pearling-luggers also recovered.

AUSTRALIAN OYSTERS IN CEYLON WATERS.

A rather interesting incident happened in Colombo quite recently. A fisherman found an oyster of large size off the coast beyond Mount Lavinia with a pearl inside. This he sold to a Pettah trader for Rs. 60 ; the trader, on dit, resold it for Rs. 600, and thereupon the finder appealed to Government officials to help him to get a share of the money from the trader. News of this abnormally big shell reached Captain Legge, who got information of the locality where the shell was found and proceeded there one Sunday morning with diving suit and apparatus to search. Arrived at the spot Captain Legge donned the suit and went down, but there was something wrong with the works, and when near the bottom he found the supply of air giving out. His signal lines got mixed, but he at last got those in the boat to draw him up. They were just in time and the Master Attendant was almost insensible when they got his headgear off. The pumping apparatus seemed to work right, so his foreman was dressed and went down and found the air supply stopped at about 9 fathoms, the bottom being 12. It was then seen that the pump would keep up a supply of air at 9 fathoms, but had not force enough for more. Captain Legge had therefore to abandon his search and returned to Colombo.

We learn that large pearl oyster shells, of the type of the Thursday Island oyster are found in Ceylon waters ; Mr. James Hornell has two, one found by himself near Galle. The Thursday Island oyster is very large, but is not nearly so gregarious in habit as the small Ceylon one ; and the oysters on the Australian banks are far more scattered. So that there is a possibility of getting the large oyster adapted to Ceylon waters.

THE FISHERY SYNDICATE.

No news has yet come to hand regarding the leasing of the banks to the Syndicate. The Government moves slowly in such matters and declined to go into the matter until the 1905 fishery was over. Colonel Mackenzie Foss informs us that it is a mistake to think (as was recently published locally) that a prospectus will be issued and the shares offered to the public ; all the capital presently required has been subscribed several would be shareholders even being refused. Later, if it is decided to enlarge the capital, shares will be offered them before people at home. It would be only fair to give residents in the colony first chance to take shares in such a local industry if they wished to invest, it would no doubt be a favourable investment with wealthy native gentlemen."—"Ceylon Observer."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The North-West depression is deepening. Rain has fallen in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and South Peninsula. Slight scattered showers have fallen in Burma, Central parts of India, Narayangunj, Sambalpur, Vizagapatam and Kurnool, 1 inch Shillong, Cherrapoonjee, Chittagong, False Point, Cuttack, Cochin, and Colombo 1-2 inches. Local rain is probable in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and South Peninsula, and possible in Burma and Central Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran :—

Date	Temperature		Rainfall
May	Max.	Min.	Inches Cents
9th	90°	71°	... ...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 11th OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar and Central India, and at Hoshangabad Bombay, Poona, Surat Malegaon and Cuddapah and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer is from '05 to '11 in defect of normal in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, and the northerly portion of the Bombay Presidency.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Delhi, Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Poona, and Malegaon.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 9° in excess of normal at Deesa Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Para, Khandwa Ahmednagar, Malegaon and Coimbatore and the minimum 7° to 12° at Lahore, Jaipur and Deesa. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Deesa and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Over half an inch of rain fell at Cochin and light showers at Indore, Raipur, Nagpur and Mangalore.

Weather in Sind, Central Gujarat, India, Berar and the northerly portion of the Bombay Presidency is in an unsettled condition, and will become more or less cloudy. Fresh to strong winds are likely on the West Coast from Karachi to Bombay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

OUR CANDID FRIEND.

MISS MARIE CORELLI'S "FREE OPINIONS."

MISS MARIE CORELLI has always had the courage of her opinions. She is indeed a born fighter, and the "candid polemical" is decidedly the note of her book of essays, "Free Opinions," published by Messrs. Constable.

The Press, the clergy, the millionaire, the smart lady, the fashionable dress-maker, the M.P., all come under Miss Corelli's lash.

Here is a gibe at the reviewer, an old enemy of the novelist's,

Why allow an unsuccessful artist to criticise a successful picture ?

Why ask an unlucky playwright who cannot get even a farce accepted by the managers to criticise a brilliant play ?

Why depute a gentleman or lady who has "essayed" a little unsuccessful fiction to "review" a novel which has "captured the fancy of the masses and is selling well" ?

In her denunciations of the sins and follies of society, Miss Corelli out-Ritas Rita. The following are typical extracts from a very powerfully written indictment :

And worst of all things is the selfish apathy which pervades the majority of the well-to-do classes. As little sympathy is shown among them for the living as regret for the dead. The misfortunes of friends are far more often made subject for ill-natured mockery than for compassion—the deaths of parents and relations are accepted with a kind of dull pleasure, as making way for the inheritance of money or estates. . . .

But perhaps the most noxious sign of the blight in the social atmosphere is the openly increasing laxity of morals and the frankly disgraceful disregard of the marriage tie. Herein the British aristocracy take the lead as the choicest examples of the age. . . .

ABOUT "LITTLE MARY."

With looseness of morals naturally comes looseness of conversation. The conversation of many of the Upper Ten, in England at least, shows a remarkable tendency towards repulsive subjects and objectionable details. It is becoming quite a common thing to hear men and women talking about their "Little Mary," a phrase which though invented by Mr. J. M. Barrie, is not without considerable vulgarity and offence. . . . I am told on good authority that Americans—especially the best of the American women—have been amazed and more or less scandalised, at the idea that any portion of the "cultured" British public should be found willing to attend a dramatic representation dealing with matters pertaining to the human stomach.

The art of real hospitality has disappeared. Only the formal "At Home" remains :

Indeed, it may be doubted whether, of all the various ludicrous social observances in which our progressive day takes part, there is anything quite so sublimely idiotic as a smart "At Home" in London during the height of the season. Nothing certainly presents men and women in such a singularly unintelligent aspect. Their faces all wear more or less the same expression of forced amiability, the same civil grin distorts their poor mouths, the same wondering and weary stare affilicts their straining eyeballs, and the same automatic arm movement and handjerk works every unit as each approaches the hostess in the conventional manner enjoined by the usages of that cultured hypocrisy which covers a multitude of lies.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones once said that Heaven cannot think much of money, seeing the people who obtain it. Miss Corelli thinks the same :

Wealth in excess, wealth in chunks, wealth in great, awkward, unbecoming dabs, is plastered, as it were, by the mere: haphazard toss of fortune's dice on the backs of uncultured and illiterate persons, who, bowed down like asses beneath the golden burden are asininely ignorant of its highest uses.

WOMAN AND HER PLACE.

In writing of the American woman the authoress finds much to praise :

The secret of her success is in her own personal charm and vivacious intelligence in her light scorn of stupid ceremonies, in the frank geniality of her disposition when she can manage to keep it unspoilt by contact with the reserved hypocrisy of the Smart Set and the delightful spontaneity of her thoughts which find such ready expression in equally spontaneous speech. Altogether, the American woman is a valuable importation into Great Britain.

Woman's suffrage is Miss Corelli thinks, secured. Woman is already mistress of creation.

Personally speaking, I do not know any man who is not absolutely under the thumb of at least on woman. And I will not believe that there is any woman so feeble, so stupid, so lost to the power and charm of her own individuality as not to be able to influence quite half a dozen men.

Beauty in these days is apparently not even skin deep.

Nine-tenths of the women who are styled beautiful by the society paragraphist possess merely the average good looks, the rest are generally more particularly distinguished by some single or special trait which may perchance be natural, and may equally be artificial such as uncommon-coloured hair (which may be dyed), a brilliant complexion (which may be put on) or a marvellously svelte figure (which may be the happy result of carefully designed corsets, well pulled in).

Motoring and motors are anathe a :

Flashing and fizzing all over the place it rushes here, there and everywhere, creating infinite dust, smelling abominably and looking uglier than the worst demons in Dante's "Inferno."

PRIZES OF AUTHORSHIP.

Some of her literary criticisms are particularly characteristic. Here is a summary of Zola :

Capable of fine artistic work, he prostituted his powers to the lowest grade of thought.

Finally, one may quote the following list of the prizes of authorship :

1. Certain payments, small or large made by publishers who undertake to present one's brain work to the world in print, and who do the best they can for their authors, as well as for themselves.
2. Public appreciation and condemnation, about equally divided.
3. Critical praise and censure six of one and half a dozen of the other.
4. Endless requests for autographs.
5. Innumerable begging letters.
6. Imperative, sometimes threatening demands for "interviews".
7. Hundreds of love-letters.
8. Continual offers of marriage.
9. Shoals of MSS. sent by literary aspirants to be "placed" or "recommended."
10. Free circulation of lies, caricatures and slanders concerning oneself, one's personality, friends ways of work, and general surroundings.
11. The grudging and bitter animosity of rival contemporaries.
12. Persistent public and private misrepresentation of one's character, aims and intentions.

"Free Opinions" is an individual interesting and really well-written expression of the views of a woman who, despite her many limitations, is power and a personality.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE Cherche-Midi Prison in Paris is about to be pulled down. One heard a good deal of the place during the Dreyfus case, as it was there that the courts-martial sat ; but it has an earlier history. It was originally a private mansion built by a daughter of a Duede Luynes a widow who had intended to retire into a convent, but changed her mind, when she got to Paris and realised that even without her husband life might be worth living. At the time of the Revolution it became national property, and has been used for courts-martial ever since. It was there that Victor Hugo, became bethrothed to Mlle. Adele Foucher, the daughter of the clerk of the court who in virtue of his office lodged in the building ; and it was from the prison that, after an engagement of eighteen months, they started to get married at the Church of Saint Sulpice.

It seems as if we are to experience a cold Easter. A chill north-east wind has been blowing for several days past, and unless there is a speedy change many who would have gone out of town are likely to spend the holidays at home. About the Borders and all over the South of Scotland there was yesterday a heavy fall of snow. Spring sowing has been stopped, and flock-masters are experiencing a very anxious time. Late Easters are not always such a boon as they are supposed to be.

At Bromley-by-Bow is a public-house with the sign of The Widow's Son, and there a curious old custom is maintained. Once the tavern was kept by a widow with an only son. He started on a sea voyage on a Good Friday, and promised that he would be back by that day in the following year. He did not come but for years the mother kept her promise to prepare a hot-cross bun for his return. Each year she lived an anxious mother observed the custom, which has been maintained by successive hosts and hostesses of the innever since. Now, as for long time past, within its guest-chamber may be seen old oaken rafters with buns hung up between.

Mr. Richard Croker's palatial mansion near Dublin will soon be ready for occupation. It will certainly be an ideal retreat. Commanding a magnificent view of Dublin Bay and the Hill of Howth, it is at the same time quite near to the famous Leopardstown racecourse, where Mr. Croker's horses will frequenty be seen, and within easy distance of the City of Dublin itself. Mr. Croker's chief amusement at present is horse-racing and at his new residence stabling is provided for forty horses.

Archbishop Reynolds, was lately quoted in the Law Courts as to what constitutes "notable crime," seems bizarre authority on morals, for he was the most disreputable prelate of mediæval England. This old ruffian, setting a precedent for Bumble's boxing the ears of the small boy who opened the gate, once put all London under an interdict because his hated rival of York had been suffered to pass through the city with an arch episcopal cross borne before him. When Reynolds subsequently a accompanied Roger Mortimer to the City, he apologised to the citizens—whom he tried to square with fifty casks of wine—but he was mobbed and maltreated as he left Guildhall.

Mr. J. F. Hogan writes "I have always understood that not Adelaide or Coolgardie but Rockhampton, the chief town of Central Queensland, holds the Australian record for intense heat. It is certainly the most sultry place in the Commonwealth so far as my experience goes, and I have heard a number of other more travelled Australians give it the like pre-eminence.

Mr. Reid, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has had a long consultation with Mr. Carruthers, the Premier of New South Wales, on the question of the site of the permanent Federal capital. He afterwards told the reporters that the interview was "fruitless" and that the deadlock remains. Both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament have selected Daigety, but New South Wales obstinately refuses to concede that site, fearing that its proximity to Twofold Bay, one of the finest harbours in Australia, would make it a formidable commercial rival to Sydney. As a way out of the difficulty Sir Julian Salomons, K.C., suggests that Melbourne and Sydney should be alternately the Federal capital for periods of ten years.

Sir Richard Douglas Powell, M.D., who was yesterday elected President of the Royal College of Physicians, is a Londoner. He was born at Walthamstow, and was a student at University College Hospital which has always been famous as the training-ground for the University of London, from which he graduated with honours in 1866. He is one of the consulting physicians to Middlesex Hospital and to the Brompton and Ventnor Hospitals and he is a late president of the Clinical and Medical Societies. He has written a good deal on medical subjects. Until 1899 he was one of the Physicians Extraordinary to the Queen and he is now Physician Extraordinary to the King.

Who was the first income-tax hustler ? It would appear from the new volume of Mr. Paul's "History of Modern England" that the distinction belongs to Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1869. Mr. Lowe (Mr. Paul writes) was not like other men and he had a surprise for the House. He proposed that the income-tax, the land-tax, and the inhabited house duty should be paid in one amount instead of two before the end of the financial year. By collecting these in January 1870 he calculated that on March 31 he would have a surplus of nearly three millions and a half. How was this surplus obtained ? Mr. Laws always denied that he had exacted five quarters' income-tax in one year. It is certain however, that by altering the time of payment he had increased the receipts of the Treasury for one year and for that year alone. With the sum thus obtained he reduced the income-tax. But at that point the parallel, in othes respects almost exact, breaks down.

When Mr. Stead heard that Mr. Quenton Ashlyn had through the agency of the Albert Hall Mission, given up the comedian business, he went to see him at his home to hear how it came about. And in the "Review of Reviews" he gives the result. Here is one extract. Mr. Ashlyn came into the room with his Bible in his hand and began the interview by asking me to join him in "a word of prayer." He prayed that I might be saved from printing anything in the interview that might do harm or misrepresent anything. And I assured him that as he should see a proof, which he could cut about as he pleased, he might consider his prayer answered to that extent. Many people have long thought Mr. Stead past praying for, but clearly this is a mistaken view.

In the May number of the World's Work Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., produces budgets of motoring expenses which show that one can keep a small car for 24s. a week, total net cost. As for its simplicity he says any man or woman who has not an adequate understanding of it after a couple of months use ought to push a perambulator.

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Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete local and constitutional treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

It is a special and particular pleasure to record in the "Green Room" the success of the new Desdemona and the new Othello at the Shaftesbury Theatre, for in the first place, Miss Tita Brand and Mr. Hubert Carter thoroughly deserved that success, and, in the second, it was confidently predicted in these columns, as soon as the announcement of Miss Tita Brand's Season was published in the advertisements of the daily papers that they would meet with it. Mme. Marie Brema's fair daughter has been as true to her good report as was Brabantio's to her dusky husband and her performance is on all hands enthusiastically admired for its perfect tenderness simplicity, and charm. There have doubtless been Desdemonas histrionically greater than Miss Brand's, but surely none more delicate or sympathetic of temperament.

Mr. Hubert Carter's impersonation of the Moor is most rich in the imagery of emotions, and he is very fortunate in the possession of a strikingly pleasant voice. The whole production gains much in the comfortable quality of balance from the dignified craftiness of Mr. J. H. Barnes's Iago, and owes no little of its all-round acceptableness to Miss Granvilles Emilia and Miss Lydia Busch's Bianca. The best of good wishes have poured out from artistic London to Miss Tita Brand and her excellent company at the Shaftesbury and in their wake let there be floated the heartiest congratulations of M. A. P.!

Sir Henry Irving and his two sons, Harry and Lawrence, occupy some considerable space just now in the thoughts of playgoers. Sir Henry is coming to Drury Lane with his "Becket;" "H. B." has very much arrived at the Adelphi with his "Hamlet;" and Lawrence Irving—wisely or unwisely, as the unsettled theatrical mind of the moment may decide—has been scolding his audience at Worcester for being such a chillingly small one and severely rating the play-going world in general for worshipping too loyally at the shrine of cunning Miss Musical Comedy! It was a bold and original thing to do, and it was characteristic of the young actor who did it. The action has been described in some quarters as one "strangely lacking in discretion," but since it is not strange at all for the man who works in the higher department of art to be led more by a warm heart than a cool head, the censure, whatever its effect upon the public's estimate of Mr. Irving as a manager, can surely do no hurt to him as an artist striving to earn popular favour for a form of dramatic entertainment eminently deserving of it. It is good to know that the people of Worcester cheered the young actor's words; but theatrical audiences in general, like Mrs. Gamp's facts are "stubborn things, and not easy drove"; and the pretty play of "Richard Lovelace with which Mr. Irving and his charming wife, Miss Mabel Hackney, have been meeting with fair success on the road may have to wait for some time yet before it can be sure of attracting the houses that hang lovingly upon the words of the irresponsible comedian and the music of the composer of the all-important additional number.

Mr. Robert Arthur one of the most amiable of men and Mrs. Lewis Waller one of the cleverest of our emotional actresses are both to be sympathised with over the little disturbance which recently cut short the Camden Town career of Zaza. Each is as great a victim as the other to the Demon Advertisement. Mr. Arthur's commerce suffers if he is not allowed to throw advertisements of whiskies, and soaps, and pills on to the curtains of his theatres between the acts of the plays that go to him for the week and Mrs. Lewis Waller's art suffers if he persists in this apparently necessary practice. Even Shakespeare might not be with us to-day were it not for the patronage of tooth-powders and hair-restorers, and it is to be hoped that the brilliant impersonator of Zaza will give this amazing reflection a proper place in her arguments, and kick no more at the commercial foundations of the British Drama!

Mrs. Waller, before she married the actor-manager of the Imperial was in private life Miss Florence Brandon, daughter of a well-known solicitor (since deceased) in Essex Street, Strand, and in public life Miss Florence West, under which name she made a a considerable reputation for herself in parts with more comedy in them than those she has now elected to associate herself with. The English Zaza, like her sister, the widow of Mr. Clement Scott, is a lady of plenty of spirit and pluck, as well as of intelligence. She is a sports-woman too, driving her own motor through the congested streets of London, just as in earlier days she would drive her husband to the theatre in a dog-cart; and she rejoices in the possession of a very beutiful little daughter.

The reappearance of Irving at Drury Lane is just now the chief subject of theatrical discussion, and while it remains so, and in view of the fact that the ranks of the playgoers are mainly made up of the youth of the country, whose remembrance of past dramatic things takes them back only a very few years, it may be well to give here an outline of the famous actor's career. John Henry Brodribb Irving was born in the little village of Keinton, near Glastonbury Abbey, in February, 1838. While a very small boy he was removed to Cornwall where, among the haunted caves, he listened to the music of the sea, read the Bible, his Shakespeare, and his Don Quixote and in the atmosphere of solitude and superstition which surrounded him and by which he loved to be surrounded, gave free play to that fine imagination which was to prove of so great a value to him in the art he was destined to elevate and adorn. He was sent when scarcely eleven years of age from the poetry of the caves of Cornwall to the prose of a school in London. Here he remained for two years, learning the lessons that should qualify him to become a City clerk, and secretly feeding his mind with the poems and plays that should unfit him for the post. However, fit or unfit, a City clerk he became; but he spent most of his leisure time in learning to recite, and he joined an elocution class, which, under the guidance of Samuel Phelps, soon developed into a dramatic academy. It was while a member of this academy that Irving first tasted the experience of acting on a real stage, the occasion being an amateur production of The Honeymoon at a hall in Soho.

This and other amateur appearances gave the knock-out blow to his commercial career and on September 29th 1856, Irving made his professional debut at the Lyceum Theatre, Sunderland, his part being that of Orleans in Richelieu. In spite of frequent discouragements and almost overwhelming rebuffs, young Irving struggled along in the provinces for ten years. Then he came to London and at the St. James's Theatre, appeared as Dorincourt in a revival of The Belle's Stratagem, "his mad scenes" (according to the Athenæum) being truthfully conceived and most subtilely "executed." Four years after he made that marvellous success as Digby Grant in The Two Roses, following this up with his remarkable performance as Mathias in The Bells. In 1874 the playgoers of London cheered his Hamlet as only the other night they cheered the Hamlet of his brilliant son; and in 1878 he started upon his long and honourable association with the Lyceum Theatre. Here, as everyone knows, he made the great name for himself which belongs to him to-day, and when he retires from the stage on the attainment of his professional jubilee, as it is his purpose to do it will ever be in connection with this theatre, notwithstanding its recent conversion into a music-hall that we shall remember and revere his name.

Irving made his first appearance as Hamlet in Manchester. The "properties" to his hand then were very different to those with which he surrounded himself at our Lyceum, and it is almost impossible to realise that in Manchester this master of stage effect was obliged night after night to make his speech, Alas, poor Yorick! to a blackended turnip, and to behold King Claudius in the last act majestically drinking to his success from a marmalade jar in the sticky disguise of varnished gold paint. In after years Irving's luck with regard to skulls for the grave scene changed very considerably for the better. There were always plenty of these and other deadheads (to quote Sir Henry's old manager, Mr. Loveday) to be found in London; and one great admirer of the actor, an old Yorkshireman, left a clause in his will to the effect that Sir Henry was to have his skull, when he finished with it, and to use it as Yorick's whenever he played Hamlet. Sir Henry, however (so the tale goes) respected the wishes of his admirer's heirs and cheerfully relinquished all claim to the relic.

Behind the stern exterior of Sir Henry there sports an imp of mischief which tempts the actor to utter many a thing that may not seem, to those who are unacquainted with his sense of humour, in keeping with his nature. While rehearsing the Inferno scene in Dante once, he had occasion to reprove an army of too exuberant supers. In a perfectly calm and matter-of-fact manner, as though he had just thought of some new instructions that he was anxious to impart while he remembered it, he addressed them thus: "I ought to have told you that this is the scene where you are supposed to be suffering tortures in Hell, not merry-making on Hampstead Heath!" To a budding play wright who wrote offering him a new and original allegorical drama, which had for its principal character that very unpleasant old gentleman, Father Time, the famous actor is alleged to have responded: "Get someone to go over the speeches with Father Time's scythe and then submit it to me again." A lady who wrote to him some twenty years book, asking him if it was really true that he was seventy, was favoured with the quaint answer: Yes; but I hope that won't make any difference."

THE FIRST INGRAM HOUSE.

SOME OF ITS FEATURES.

THE scheme which is being rapidly embodied in the Ingram House, shortly to be opened in South London for the reception of residents, embodies in many respects a more daring experiment than that undertaken by the late Lord Rowton when he set about the building of his first "Poor Man's Metropole.' The Rowton House was designed in the first place to provide the working man who, from force of circumstances, was (and, for that matter, still is) compelled to use the common lodging-house as his place of residence with a more comfortable and more healthy abode. For such an enterprise there was no question of failure. "No questions asked" was one of the late lord's mottoes in connexion with the houses which bear his name the residences were free to all who could pay their bed-money and were not obviously objectionable. Thus almost from the hour of their inception, the Rowton Houses—regarded from the purely financial standpoint—were not a speculation but a safe investment, because unless grossly mismanaged (which they are not and never have been) they could not fail to pay.

WHAT CLASS IS PROVIDED FOR.

The experiment of which the first Ingram House is tangible evidence is not so certain of success. That these houses will prove profitable is beyond question: the point is whether they will do so when filling (or attempting to fill) an admitted gap in London life. The houses are to provide places of residence for clerks and employees in banks, insurance offices, and similar places of business, who, being in receipt of but small salaries, barely sufficient to maintain themselves in any comfort, have difficulty in finding a comfortable home at a cost within their means. The majority of these young men are the children of middle-class parents, many of them have been educated at our public schools all of them have been brought up decently and, comparatively speaking, in comfort if not in luxury. They leave home with a fair equipment of knowledge and a large equipment of the prejudices of their class. As a rule, these prejudices are far from reprehensible, including as they do a desire to live decently, a contempt for shoddy, and a healthy hatred of dirt in any shape or form. In London they have to live (or exist) on their salaries for the help which reaches the majority from home is for the most part small and intermittent. The choice of residence which London affords them is a small one. They can go into lodging or they can elect to live in a boarding-house, but whatever their choice may be their place of abode must be within their means, which is equivalent to saying that it is cheap and as a rule nasty. The healthy young animal soon revolts against the dingy dullness of his lodgings.

THE ACCOMMODATION OFFERED.

The idea of the Ingram Houses, which take their name from the Bishop of London, is being carried out by a company the existence of which is due to the Church of England's Men's Society. The handsome building, which it is hoped will be finished, equipped, and opened for business in a few weeks' time, offers the young stranger in London an almost ideal home at a cost which is lower than the charges of a second-rate boarding-house and only a little higher than the rent demanded for a respectable lodging. For an outlay of a pound per week or rather less, the resident has a bedroom 7ft. by 10ft. 6in. in size and 8ft. 6in. in height, furnished with a comfortable bed, a neat dressing-table and wash-stand and a commodious hanging wardrobe. There are special receptacles for hats and books and a set of bookshelves large enough to hold the average young business man's private library. The flooring throughout is fire-proof but in the bedrooms and corridors it will be covered with cork carpet. Each corridor has a dozen bedrooms, and for the use of the guests inhabiting them two very complete bathrooms have been provided, for the use of which no extra charge will be made. The larger bedrooms will be furnished as bed-sitting-rooms, and residents will have free access to their rooms at all reasonable hours. The scheme of decoration is self-colour distemper wash—a different colour being adopted for each of the four floors—the woodwork being treated with white enamel. There are no fireplaces, but the rooms will be heated as well as lit by electricity. As the building, which has been erected from designs by Mr. Arthur Bolton has been planned so as to form a St. Andrew's cross, none of the rooms are deficient in light and no one will be able to complain that he has been placed at the back of the house.

The lower ground floor is devoted to kitchens, larders, store-rooms, cellars and, cut off from the rest of the house by large gates, servants' quarters.

Here, too, will be found a large and well-equipped gymnasium (which can be used as a lecture or concert hall), a large dressing-room fitted with hot and cold water wash-basins and a number of additional baths, and on of the two billiard-rooms which the house will boast. In addition there is a dark-room for photographers, a barber's shop, and one or two other rooms which can be used, if desired by residents of a mechanical turn of mind. The ground floor is occupied by the two dining-rooms the library and reading-room, the smoking room, and the second billiard-room. All these apartments are what an auctioneer would describe as of noble proportions, and they are tastefully but not too gorgeously decorated. In the grounds, which lie between the house and Stockwell-road five courts and tennis courts will be found, while provision has been made not only for storing bicycles, but for repairing them on the premises. Such is the care which has been expended on planning the house that it is difficult to discover an omission of any important thing which could conduce to the comfort and well-being of the residents. The house has even got its own well, and it is almost needless to add that risks from fire have been reduced by every possible means to the minimum. The very ventilators to the bedrooms have been so arranged that in the event of a fire taking place in any bedroom, these means of spreading the flames are made to close automatically.

A QUESTION OF CATERING.

Even the most hypercritical will admit that the house per se is as perfect a structure for the purpose for which it was designed as could be obtained for the comparatively small sum of money it has cost to build. But the best of dwellings are of little use unless the living is as nearly as possible on a level with it. The question of catering for such a clientele as Ingram House is bound to attract is a serious and difficult one. The majority of the residents, if they are drawn from the class indicated in the quotation given above, want substantial meals which, however, must consist of food which is not only good of itself, but which must be well cooked and well served. Again, the problem of meeting all purses must be solved, and a decision as to whether a resident will be compelled to take all his meals at table d'hote, or some of them so, and others a la carte arrived at. At the present moment the house is without a prospective manager owing to the sudden death of Colonel Moberly, a gentleman who had every qualification for this post, to which he had been appointed by the Board. It is thus difficult, indeed, practically impossible, to discuss the menu question at the present moment.

It may be mentioned that liberty in its widest sense will be accorded the residents. There will be no shutting up time so far as they are concerned, and no attempt, covert or overt, will be made to conduct the house on religious lines. The rules which govern the decent man's life will be the basis of the rules by which Ingram House will be governed.—"Westminster Gazette."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours endingat 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	5	3	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	17	12	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	15	9	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	8	5	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	20	19	45
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	13	11	21
G Mahim and Worli ...	18	20	36
Water Division ...	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	11	20
Total ...	96	90	203
Total plague deaths to date ...	290,385	243,267	
Same date last year ...	36	36	103

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
9	5

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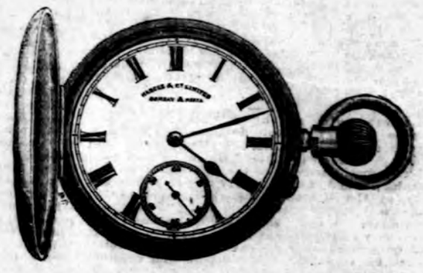

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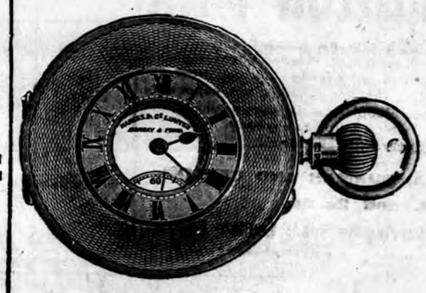

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